THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

VOL. 33. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1822. No. 1662.

Advertisement.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Tuesday the 16th Instant
AT 12 o'CLOCK AT NOON
IN THE
NAVAL YARD
HIS MAJESTY'S GOOD SHIP

Liverpool,

OF 1251 TONS BURTHEN.
COPPER FASTENED.

AND may be viewed any day before the Sale at her moorings off the Apollo Bunder. A List of the Fixtures Stores &c. may also be seen at the Naval Office.

CONDITIONS.

Ready money, and the Ship to be at the risk of the Purchaser from the time of Sale. Also Bond to be given that she be not Sold to any Foreign Power.

By command of the Naval Commander in Chief.

JOSEPH SEATON,
Master Shipwright.

Bombay 10th April 1822.

Baxter & Co.

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow at Eleven.

A VARIETY of Household Furniture, Glass Ware, Cutlery, Books, Wines, Spirits, Pale Ale, and a few Dozens, of Champaigne, a Gold Pocket Watch, by Barraud, on the Chronometer principal, with a rich Gold Chain and Seal.

At 1 o'Clock will be exposed for Sale an Excellent Chariot with Spare Wheels and a number of Saddle and Buggy Horses.

At 3, a Subaltern's Tent with a Routey and Fly in good condition.

Bombay 10th April 1822.

TWENTY SEVENTH,

Calcutta Lottery.

TIKETS for Sale at the Office of Messrs. MACKINTOSH & HAMILTON.

Bombay, 9th April 1822.

Lalla Faquira

HAS FOR SALE.

At the Godowns

IN NISBET LANE,
FOR READY MONEY,
A FEW CHESTS
OF
NEW

Hyson Tea.

		Rupees.
WHOLE Chest, .	per Chest	100
Half ditto , ...	per ditto	50
Quarter ditto, ...	per ditto	25
Retail, ...	pdr lb.	1 2

SUPERIOR

BLACK TEA,

In Boxes of 28lbs. Net .	per Box	50
Ditto do. do. 15lbs. do. . .	ditto	25
Sugar Candy 1st sort in half Tubs.	per ½ Tub	11

ALSO

WINES
AND
Liquors,

Hodgson's Pale Ale, . .	per doz.	10
London Particular Madeira Wine,.	ditto	15
London Market ditto, . .	ditto	13
Jamaica Rum, ...	ditto	12
Cognac Brandy	ditto	18
Hollands Gin	ditto	15

Bombay 6th February 1822.

TO CLOSE SEVERAL ACCOUNTS.

Kempt & Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On Friday the 12th Instant.

SUNDRY Articles of Plate, Plated Ware, Glass and China Ware, &c. &c.

ALSO.

A variety of Engravings, Caricatures and Books of Prints.

Bombay 10th April 1822.

Kempt & Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC ACTION
On FRIDAY the 19th instant,
AND FOLLOWING DAYS,
The Household Property of the late
CHARLES SHUBRICK, Esq.
AT THE HOUSE
LATELY OCCUPIED BY HIM
NEAR THE 3D MILE STONE
BYCULLA:

CONSISTING of modern Plate, Plated ware, Glass, Queen's ware, Mirrors, Globe Lamps, Cots, several dozen of fine Old L. P. Madeira.

ALSO

A Chariot in good condition with spare Wheels, and a pair of well matched Bay Arab Horses, if not previously disposed of by private contract.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

N. B. Catalogues will be published.

Bombay 6th April 1822.

IN THE HON'BLE THE COURT OF THE RECORDER OF BOMBAY.

Sheriff's Sale.

Seized by Virtue of a writ of FIERI FACIAS at the Suit of MUDONJEE MAWJEE, trading under the name and firm of MAWJEE ANUNDJEE.

AGAINST,

JOHN WILLIAM TASKER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT on Thursday the 11th day of April instant, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, will be put up to sale by public outcry on the Sheriff's office, one Promissary Note for Calcutta, the property of the abovenamed Defendant.

One Promissary Note at 6 per cent for Calcutta Sicca Rupess 2000; dated 30th June 1813 No. 2116 of 1813-14.

G. F. HUGHES.
SHERIFF.

BOMBAY,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
3d April 1822.

શરીફ શેલ*

ખબર કે જાંથી આપીએ જે
જે શનવારને દીને તારીખ ૧૧ મી
આપરેલ ચાલતા મહીનાની કલા
ક ૧૨ ને વખતે જાહેર કરીને શા
રીફની કાપી શામા વેચાશે નોટ
૧ પરામશારી ટકા ૬ ની કલક
તાની શકાજ રૂપીઆ ૨૦૦૦ શં
ને તારીખ ૩૦ મી જુન ૧૮૧૩
નીછે તેપર નંબર ૨૧૧૬ શંને
૧૮૧૩ | ૧૪ ને મીલકત જાત
ઉલીઅમ ટાશકરનીછે તે શરીફ
ટાચ આરીને કબજ કીધેલીછે શ્રી
ફદરાબલ રીકાડર કોરતની કી ક
રીથી આડગજી આવજી વેપાર
ચલાવેછે આવજી આણદજીની વ
તી ઉવની ફરીઆદી બાબદ શ્રી
મુંબઇની તારીખ ૩ જી આપરે
લ શંને ૧૮૨૨ અંગરેજી *

FOR SALE
At the Godowns
UNDER
Messrs Forbes & Co's.
OFFICE,

A FEW Six Dozen Chests of Port Wine, of excellent quality, imported by the Hannah, from London, at Rupees 20 per dozen.

ALSO

A FEW 6 Dozen Chests of Christopher's superior first Growth Chateau Margeaux Claret, imported per Ship Alexander from London, at Rupees 40 per dozen.

Some 12 and 6 Dozen Chests of superior Claret of Colonel Palmer's Growth, imported per Mulgrave Castle and Phœnix from London, at Rupees 35 perdozen.

(1) *Bombay, 10th April* 1822.

FOR SALE,
A FEW CHESTS,
CONTAINING EACH 6 DOZEN,
OF
SUPERIOR CHOICE
LONDON PARTICULAR,
MADEIRA WINE,
Which has been in Wood upwards of 8 years in India,
To be had at Rupees 32 per Dozen,
ON APPLICATION
At the Godowns,
UNDER
Messrs. FORBES, & Co's. OFFICE
Bombay, 10th April 1822.

Advertisement.

BOMANJEE NASSERVANJEE has, for Sale at his Shop opposite to the Portuguese Church, fine Parmasan Cheese at one Rupee per lb.

Bombay 10th April 1822.

For Sale,

A STRONG and commodious teak built Boat, brig rigged. She has been newly coppered and put into complete repair inside and out. Her stores are new, and worthy the attention of any Person requiring a Vessel of this description. Enquire of the Editor.

Bombay, 10th April 1822.

FRESH FINE FLAVOURED
HAUTBRION CLARET.

IMPORTED on the Ship Eliza, Captain *Frith*, for Sale at 18 Rupees per Dozen, Cash. On application to *Ardassier Nassarvanjee* at Mr. *Milburns* Office; Apollo Street.

N. B.—The Eliza will Sail the latter end of this Month, for the Isles of France and Bourbon, and has room for Passengers.

Bombay 10th April 1822.

Advertisemcnt.

BHICAJEE MERJEE and Co. have received by the Hannah, and exposed for sale on Commission at Moderate prices a Collection of Books Containing new publications, and standard works amongst them are

" Buckingham's Travels in Palestine,
" Lady Morgans Italy.
" Edinburgh Review in Setts, and the latest number (No 70.)
" Quarterly Review, Ditto (No. 50.)
" Blackwood magazine, Ditto (No. 55.)
" Edinburgh Philosophical Journal,
" Jemeson's Mineralogy and Manual of Ditto just published,
" Bakewells, Ditto.
Brandes Chemistry.
Dubois on the People of India.
" Mills British India.
" Wilk's South of India.
" Princeps Mahratta Campaign.
" Hamilton's Hindostan.

Sales Koran. And a variety of other works too numerous for the limits of an advertisement.

Bombay 10th April 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council.

Bombay Castle, 27th March, 1822.

BY the General Order of the 13th of February last, it is required on staff officers who may have entered into security Bonds obtaining leave of absence that their original sureties should become guarantees for the officers authorized to officiate for them.

With the view of obviating any doubt which may arise as to the responsibility of the several parties on such occasions; the Governor in Council is pleased further to direct that the staff officer obtaining leave, as well as the sureties shall enter into an express engagement to be responsible for the officiating officer; who is also considered answerable to Government as well as to the principal officer for his own negligence and misfeazance.

28th March 1822.

Lieut. C. R. U. Jones of the 1 | 8th Regiment N. I. having on examination been found qualified for the duties of an Interpreter is appointed Interpreter in Hindoostanee and Quarter Master to that Battalion, —Date of appointment 15th March 1822.

Assistant Sergeon Riach is appointed to the situation of Deputy Medical Storekeeper at the Presidency, and Assistant Surgeon Scott to act in the situation, until the arrival of Mr. Riach.

29th March 1822.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon E. Harrison to the situation of Vaccinator at the Presidency.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. HENDERSON,
Sec. to Govt.

Head Quarters Bombay,
Friday 5th April 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Commander In Chief.

1st, Instead of the round Hat hitherto worn with the undress of Officers, The Commander in Chief allows of the use of Foraging Caps of blue cloth, and with leather shades, provided they are generally adopted in Corps, and of a uniform Pattern. These may be worn at Drills and other undress Parades, to save the Regulation Caps.—

2. For the riding undress, white washing Jackets, if made up of a Military and Uniform Pattern having Standing Capes, and small Regimental or plain Sugar Loaf, metal Buttons, will be allowed from the 1st March to the Setting in of the Rains, and from the 15th September to the 30th November; during which Period they will also be considered sufficient dress at the Mess Table.

3d. Among other deviations from Military Appearance in dress, which are too frequently observable —is the unbecoming one of turning down the Cape of the Coat, and which it is desired may be discontinued —Other practices, such as wearing an embroidered Cavalry Girdle, or Sash and sword Belt, over white Jackets, (which are permitted only, in public on account of their coolness) are too absurd as well as unbecoming to make it likely they will be much followed, but are still too much opposed to Regulation to be permitted to pass unnoticed.

4th. Battalion Commanding Officers when they give leave of absence to the Presidency, should inculcate how much the Character of their Corps is involved, in the appearence of its Officers when absent from it, and the Adjutant and Deputy Adjutant General are requested to stop applications to the Commander in Chief for renewal of leave for Officers in whom they have observed irregularities in dress or appearence.

5th The change in undress of Regimental officers permitted in No. I. & 2 is extended to the General Staff at their Option; and it is requested that, Heads of Departments will arrange the minutiæ with Officers under them.—

D. LEIGHTON.
Adj. Gen. of the Army.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.—April 3, Lieut. J. Ranken, Fort Adjt. from Surat.

6, Ensign J. Beek 2 | 5 Regt. N. I. from Sattarah.

Departures.—April 4, Capt. C. Ovans, Survey Dept. to Goozerat.

7, Asst. Surgeon Macdonell, B. E. Rt. to Kishna.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

ORIGENAL POETRY.

THE HALF-PAY OFFICER.

View you the man, who all so often meet,
Of pensive air and wandering thro' the Street,
His carriage easy, and his paces true,
His form erect his visage sad to view,
Whose napless hat, and shabby coat of grey,
Bespeak him loud a Soldier on half-pay.
How sadly changed! where is that smirking air,
That word, that glance which pleased the giddy fair.
None seem to know him, now his friends are fled,
Lost at the moment with his coat of red,
The maid that sighed, whose charms his heart had smote
Deserts him now, her love was for his coat,
Perversion strange! affection thus unblest,
Esteem a man, but for the way he's drest.
No martial sounds of music greet his ear,
No bugle sound proclaims the mess hour near,
The mess room gay the Soldiers only home
Where comrades meet, whose duty caused to roam,
Where pleasure dwells and plenty's always found,
Order presides, and friendship smiles around,
No more alas! this happy scene he knows
His prospects blighted, careless where he goes,
In some dull room he picks his scanty bone
Laments his fate, and sighs his griefs alone.
The Peace which brightens and which nations bless
To him brings nothing but extreme distress.

H. DONELLY.

TO CHLOE

Dear Chloe tho' your eyes are blue
And clear as the celestial hue,
Yet trust me Chloe your bright eyes
Are far inferior to the skies.

When o'er your lovely face is spread
Ablush 'tis like the rose's red,
But yet the tint your cheeks disclose
Is far inferior to the rose.

Your bosom's pure, enchanting fair,
No vicious stain is lingering there,
Yet Oh! its whiteness is below
The purity of heaven-born snow.

An angel form, your temper too
Is gentle and your heart is true,
But imperfection proves thee human,
Dear Chloe thou art loveliest woman.

LEANDER.

BOMBAY CURRENT VALUE, OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

WEDNESDAY 10TH APRIL, 1822.

Last Remittable Notes.	128½	By Rs. per 100 Sicca
Earlier Ditto, - - -	126	- - - - - do
New loan Acknowledgments	117	- - - - - do

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

6 Months sight on London, per Rupee.		1—10	
30 Days — on Calcutta	—	108—100 Sicca	Rs.
30 Days — on Madras	—	103½—100 Madras	do.
8 Days — on Surat	—	100¾—100 Surat	do.
8 Days — on Poonah	—	96½—100 Poonah	do.
8 Days —		117—100 Ahmed.	Annee.
8 Days —		96—100 Ahmed.	Rokra.
8 Days — Brodera	—	93—100 Kaira.	do.
Price of Dollars	—	—225 Per 100.	

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY 10TH APRIL, 1822.

We are authorized to state that the Ship Rockingham Captain Waugh, sails for England on Sunday the 28th Instant.

The arrival of the Windsor Castle, Captain Lee, from Portsmouth the 9th of November, is announced in the supplement to the Madras Govt. Gazette of the 26th Ultimo, the subjoined articles are copied from that paper of the 28th just received.

PRICE OF STOCKS, Nov, 6.

Bank Stock.	240	India Stock . . .	241 ⅓
3 per Ct. Red.	77⅜	India Bonds . .	70
3 per Ct. Cons. . . .	78¼	Exch. Bills(£1000	5 pam.
3½ per Cent.	87⅞	Long Ann . . .	19 8 16
4 per Cents.	96⅝	Cons. for Account .	78¼
5 per Cents.	111		

It is announced that the official documents between Russia and the Sublime Porte will be very soon promulgated.

LONDON,—OCTOBER 31ST 1821.

The Marquis of Londonderry accompanies his Majesty as far as Brussels only. From thence his Lordship goes direct to Paris for the Marchioness, and, travelling night and day, they intend reaching their seat, at North Crays, Kent, on Saturday evening next.

On Thursday, the Liffey frigate was re-commissioned by Lieutenant Tinncombe, for Commodore Charles Grant's broad pendant, who is appointed to succeed Rear-Admiral Sir Henry Blackwood, in the command in the East Indies.

The Tees, 26, Captain Thomas Coe, is ordered to the East India station, to relieve the Dauntless. She will sail in about ten days

Major Butler Fletcher, from Plymouth, embarked at Portsmouth on Saturday morning, with a detachment of the Royal Marines, on board his Majesty's ship Liffey.

Two bills, preferred against Mr. Phipps, the proprietors of The News, by the Constitutional Association, were on Friday thrown out by the Middlesex Grand Jury.

NOVEMBER 3, 1821.

The Hamburgh papers contain an article from Petersburgh, announcing the return of the Emperor of Russia from Witepsk, to which his late journey was limited, and its object appears now to have been only a review of his household troops. As his departure from the capital was then held as an indication of approaching war with Turkey, his return is now considered as holding out the assurance, that, at present, there will be no interruption to the existing peace.

The plague has unfortunately made its appearance at Constantinople. Two servants had died in the Palace of the Dutch Envoy, and the Foreign Ministers felt great consternation in consequence.

Extract of a Letter from a Field Officer in Limerick, received in Glasgow:

"This country continues in a very disturbed state. The people are all armed, and very daring. They meet in great companies every night, within a mile of these barracks; but the Magistrates will not interfere, and without them, in the absence of Martial law, my hands are tied up. There is not a doubt that they might be put down by a vigorous Magistracy supported as they are by so many troops; but the system of terror is so completely established, I may say confirmed, by the assassination of every man who has ever annoyed them in the slightest degree, that no civil officer will shew himself.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—April 4, His Majesty's Sloop Curlew G. Dunlop Esq. Capt. from Trincomalee.

5, Portuguese Ship New Santo Antonio, Commander Joze Francesco Oliveira from Macao, 3d December.

6th Ship Fazel Karim D. Ketchiner from Rangoon, 20th February,

Do. Armed Pattamar Tarrerow Syrang Nezmooden from Bett.

7th, Armed Ketch Chacer, Syrang Mussa Peerbhoy from Tankara Bunder.

Ditto. ditto. Vigilant, Syrang Dossa Mahomad, from Tankara Bunder.

Do. Armed Prow Nurbada, Syrang Fuckera from Tankara.

Ditto. ditto. Tappy, Syrang Essmel Bawo from Tankera.

PASSENGERS.

Per Curlew.—Wm. Hawkins Esq.

DEPARTURES.—April 2, The H. C. Cruizer, Prince of Wales, Lieut. W. S. Collinson to Malwan and Malabar Coast.

Do. Ship Sultan B. Rogers to Madras and Calcutta.

4, Arab Ship Ship Eslamboie, Nacqudah Shaik Raham to Muscat.

The H. C. Cruizer Vestal Lieut. J. W. Guy to Persian Gulph.

5, Brig Toffic, Nacquadah Cootey Mahomud, to Tellichery and Pulo Penang.

8, Ship Kosrovie, J. A. Edwin to Persian Gulph.

PASSENGERS.

By Sultan.—Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Rogers, Capt. Hamilton Bengal Army, Capt. Pringle B. Army, Capt. Hay, Capt. Hodges Mr. Burchett.

Do. Kusrovie Mr. Fairlie Lieut. Taylor, Doctor McDonald.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Rockingham, for London.
Bombay Merchant, for Malacca.
Elizabeth, for Penang.
Brig Ahmoody, for do.
Rahemany, for Bussorah.
Futtay Mumbarak, for Madras.
Grab Edrossey, for Mocha.
Grab Caroline, for Jungbar.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals at Kedgeree.

MARCH, 1. H. C. Surveying Vessel Sophia, Lieutenant J. S. Criddle.

12. French Ship Penelope, D. Hillaire, from Pondicherry 1st March.

14. H. M. Frigate Glasgow, Captain B. C. Doyle, from Trincomalie 25th Feb.

15. Ship Eleanor, T. Streeter, from Cape of Good Hope 14th December and Madras 26th February.

Do. Ship John Barry, R. Dobson, from Sidney 27th December.

OFF CALCUTTA.

11. The Lady Nugent.
14. The Penelope, (1.)
15. The John Barry.

PASSENGERS,
PER SHIP PENELOPE.

From France;—Capt. P. L. Sude, Doctor F. M. Saintive, M. R. Walstab, merchant of Magdeburg, M. and Madame Viddalet, Controleur a Chandernagore.

From Pondichery:—C. E, Violette, and A. Brajon.

PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK.

10, The Sophia, and Indus, (Amr. brig)
12, The Ceres.
15, The Sky Lark (brig)

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

13, Portuguese Ship Conde do Rio Pardo, B. J. Botelho, for Penang and Macao.

Do. Brig Favorite, Thomas Heming, for Padang.

14, Ship Catherine, G. Wallace, for Isle of France.

Do. Ship Anna Robertson, W. Clark, for South America.

Do. Portuguese Ship Barretto Junior, V. J. Fernandes, for Macao.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

Per Ship Barretto Junior,—For Macao:—M. A. De Souza, J, E, Heyter, and M, L, Da Silva, merchants of Macao.

Per Brig Hastings,—For Singapore: Claude Queiros, Esq. merchant of Singapore, and three native servants.

Per Ship Catherine,—For the Mauritius:—Dr. Martin, Capt. Jackson, and J. H, Little, Military service of this Presidency.

Per Elizabeth,—For Singapore:—Mr, James Kayur Harvey merchant.

For Batavia:—John Roswell, Esq. and Thomas Marsack, Esq. Agents.

REMARKS.

On the 11th Instant, the wreck of the Matilda, was boarded bearing E S E. from Edmonstone Island, distant about 14 or 15 miles lying in ½ fathom water last quarter ebb, her Masts and Sails still standing, the tide flows over her, and the Decks have bursted, it is expected that some thing may be saved from the wreck.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS,

At the following Stations, on the 16th instant,

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remains,—The Eleanor, inward bound, and Albion.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

Remains,—H. M. S Glasgow.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS,—March 20 ship Pallas, W. Cock, from Mauritius 9th Feb.

23, Cutter Gertruyda, Lasse, from Calingapatam 11th March.

24, ship Lady Flora, J. D, Arnes, from Mauritius 6th Feb.

25th Ketch Hope, J, Westmouth, from Colombo 21st Feb.

26, brig Lady Farquhar, A, Ambrace, from Mauritius 30th January.

Do. Ship Windsor Castle, S, Lee, from Portsmouth 9th November 1821.

Do. Ship Ceres, H, B, Pridham, from Calcutta 13th March.

Passenger by the Farquhar.—Lieut. Dod, 3d Regt, N, I.

DEPARTURES,—March 20, Duke of Bedford, E. Oakes, for Calcutta.

Do. Brig Virginia, S. Davis, for Pondicherry and Baltimore.

21, H. M. Schooner, Cochin, Twynan, on a Cruize.

Do, Ship Pallas, W. Cock, for Covelong, 23 Catherine, W. Knox, for Calcutta.

24, Nerbudda, F, Patrick, for Covelong,

26, Schooner Highland Lass, W, C, Eaton, for Northern Ports,

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

At Aurungabad on Friday the 29th March 1822, the Lady of Major C. I. Doveton, Bengal Infantry, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At Serampore, on the 12th March, at her father's house, Lydia, eldest Daughter of the Reverend Dr. Marshman, and Wife of H. A. Williams, Esq. Commercial Resident at Jungypore. This excellent young woman, who had reached her 25th year and been married about three years and a half, died on the third day after being delivered of her third child, all of whom are still alive. She has left behind her two desolate families to lament their irreparable loss, since she was equally distinguished as an affectionate and dutiful daughter, an amiable wife, and a pious Christian.

On the 31th of March Mr. Benjamin Collier, formerly Commandant of Sion Fort on this Island, who served in the King's and Hon'ble Company's Service upwards of fifty years, with ability, esteem and respect.

On the 2d April Louisa, Daughter of Lieutenant Robson B. E. Regiment, aged 7 months.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.

On the 11th March, at Berhampore, by the Reverend Mr. William Eales, Mr, Thomas Rose, of Bogwangolah, to Miss Rose Machado.

On the 12th March, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend D, Corrie, George King, Esq. Surgeon in the H, C, Service, to Mrs, Mary Tickell.

BIRTHS.

At Chittagong, on the 24th February, the lady of Lieutenant William Hodgson, 13th Regiment Native Infantry, of a daughter.

On the 12th March, Mrs. Ingils, of a daughter.

On the 14th March, the lady of J, Dowling, Esq. of a daughter.

On Saturday, the 16th March, Mrs, F. Boezalt of a son.

DEATHS.

At Nagpore, on the 22d February. Thomas William, son of Lieut Colonel Whitehead, Commanding the 1st Batt. 21st Regt. N. I, aged 16 months and 16 days.

At Barrackpore, on the 10th March, Mrs, Dickson, wife of Captain R. L, Dickson, of the 2d Battalion, 11th Native Infantry. Her illness was tedious, and painfully severe—a Liver complaint which commenced its ravages on her arrival in India in December last She was of a sweet temper of mind—of sincere unostentatious piety—bearing sufferings with placid resignation and patience, and without a single murmur. She has left no family, but an affectionate husband. and the grief of all here is general and poignant.

On the 13th March, at her father's house at Serampore, Susanna Lydia, eldest daughter of Dr. Marshman, and wife of Henry Allen Williams, Esq. Commercial Resident at Jungypore.

At Chowringhee, on the 13th March, John Arthur Gordon, the infant son of James Jameson, Esq. Secretary to the Medical Board.

On the 15th March, Mr. John Ross, aged 31 years and 5 months, after an illness of seven days, which he bore to the last with meekness, patience, and Christian fortitude—a bright example of a pure and useful life; he was an affectionate husband and friend and loving brother; he possessed qualities too endearing and praiseworthy to be easily forgotten by his disconsolate wife, who he has been left to bemoan his irreparable loss, with a large circle of friends and relations.

He's gone, alas! fled, my husband's gone;
Ah no more I'll hear his voice:
He's gone to heaven, his spirit's flown,
There with angels to rejoice.

On the 14th March, the lady of C. R. Barwell, Esq. of the Civil Service.

On the 15th March, of a malignant fever of only a few days, Miss Sarah Eliza Radcliffe, aged 16 years. She was of an amiable and endearing disposition, beloved by her relatives and esteemed by those who had the pleasure of knowing her, and who will long lament her untimely loss.

Amid the lustre of lip's radient bloom,
Thy spirit Sarah! wing'd its flight above;
And sorrow weeping o'er thy lowly tomb,
Mourns a lamented friend with grateful love.
Brigh and unsullied beam'd thy sainted mind,
And tho' no arm the Tyrant could controul:
Thy suffering mourners yet rejoice to find,
Angels in heav'n shall glory in thy soul.

MADRAS

MARIAGES.

On Thursday last, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. WILLIAM THOMAS. Senior Chaplain; Major HENRY BOWDLER, Commanding the 2nd Bat. 21st Regt. N. I. to MARIA JANE, sixth Daughter of the late JOHN ABRANAM Esq. of Tottenham Middlesex.

At Pondicherry, on the 19th Instant by the Rev. H. C. Bankes G. D. Drury, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Marianne, eldest Daughter of Major General Graham.

BIRTH.

On the 25th Instant, Mrs. Caroline Seymour, wife of Mr. Conductor Seymour, Quarter Master General's Department, of a Son.

DEATH.

On she 21st Instant, on Board the H. C. Ship Barrossa, in Madras Roads, on his passage to England, after a long illness, Lieut. W. Mellis of his Majesty's 24th Regiment.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

At Lathrisk, on the 14th inst. Mrs Johnston, of a son.—At Edinburgh, on the 17th inst. Mrs. George Wauchope, of a daughrer.—At Boulogne-sur-Seine, on the 12th inst. Lady Jane Lindsay Carnegie, of a son.—In Great Cumberland Street, London, on the 16th inst. the Lady of the Right Hon. Lord Glammis, of a son and heir, who died the same day—At Aberdeen, on the 15th inst. the Lady of Major Henderson, Royal Engineers, of a son.—On the 16th inst. the Lady of J. H. Mack-enzie, Esq. of a daughter.—At the house of Mrs. Grant senior, of Kilgraston, on the 17th inst. Mrs. Fraser Tytler of Burdsyards, of a son.—At St. Andrew's, on the 14th instant, the Lady of Captain Wm. Playfair, of a son.——On the 17th instant Mrs. Stoddart, Albany Street, of a daughter.

In Harcourt-street, Dublin, the Countess of Errol, of a daughter.

At the Dowager Countess of Westmeath's Dublin, Lady Elizabeth Dawson, of a son

At Londham Hall, Suffolk, Lady Sophia Macdonald, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 16th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Buist, St. Andrew's, Mr. John Anderson, merchant there, to Miss Jean, second daughter of Mr. Jas. Clerk, Balrymounth.

In Maitland Street, William Fraser, Esq. of Madras, to Mrs. Mary Turner, daughter of the late Captain William Bruce, of the Hon. East India Company's Service, Madras.—At Dumfries, on the 16th inst. John Hyndman, Esq. advocate, to Maria Le Maitre, daughter of the late James Maitre, Esq, of Holmains.—At the Manse of Uriay, on the 8th inst. Alexander Mackenzie, Esq. of Kinnaird, to Margaret, daughter of the Rev. Donald Macdonald, of Uiray.—At Old Aberdeen, on the 15th inst. George Thomas Gordon, of the Hon. East India Company's Light Cavalry, upon the Bombay Establishment, to Margaret Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Roderick Macleod, D. D. Principal of King's College.—At Windsor, Nova Scotia, John M'Kay, of Berry Hill, Sutherlandshire, Esq. Capt. 27th Regiment of Foot, to Amelia Isabella, third daughter of the late Benjamin De Wolf, Esq. of that place.—Mr. B. Cock, of Mayland, Essex, a little under 70 years of age, to Miss Grove, a blooming damsel of 26; and what adds to the singularity of the case, the bride had been seven years betrothed to the son of the bridegroom.—At the church of Overton, on the 17th instant, the Rev. Dr. Dewar, minister, of the Tron Church, Glasgow, to Susan, youngest daughter of Edward Place, Esq. of Skelton Grange, Yorkshire.

At St. Martin's church, Mr. Weston Barwise, of St. Martin's-lane, to Frances, eldest daughter of C. Baumer, Esq, of Albemarle-street.

At Walthamstow, J. W. Freshfield, Esq. of Stockwell, Newington, to Frances James Sims, of Church-hill House, Walthamstow.

DEATHS.

In the south of France, on the 2d inst. after a painful illness Geo. Maxwell, Esq, younger of Carruchan, Lieut. Col. of the Galloway Militia——On the 11th instant, of an enlargment of the heart, Horatio Nelson Matcham, second son of George Matcham, Esq. and nephew to Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson of the Nile, and of the present Earl, aged 16——In the Island of Jamaica, in July last, Mr. Robert Crichton, son of the late James Crichton, Esq. formerly Collector of his Majesty's Customs at Irvine——At her house in George Street, on the 15th inst. Miss Grace Suttie, eldest daughter of the late Sir George Suttie, Bart, of Balgone.——At Liverpool, on the 6th inst. Mr. Alexander Young, wine merchant.——At Fraserburgh, on the 17th ult. Lieut. Wm. Alex. Green, R. N. ——At Dinapore, in India, on the 29th March, Colonel Alexander M'Leod, C, B. commanding his Majesty's 59th Regiment.—Lately, on his voyage home from India, Captain Robert Sanderson, of his Majesty's 98th Regiment.—At Belfast on the 18th inst Major Andrew Parison, of the 8th Royal Veteran Battalion, and late of the 29th Regiment of Foot—At Dublin, Alderman Warner, he had been out taking the air in his jaunting car, when finding a sudden numbness coming over him, he returned home, and shortly afterwards expired of a paralytic stroke.—At Ormly, Caithness, on the 13th inst. Captain Donald Sinclair, late of the 30th Regiment of Foot.—On the 13th inst. Maria Matilda, wife of S, F. T. Wilde, Esq. of Sergeant's Inn, Barrister-at-law.—At Edinburgh, on the 15th inst. James Hay, Esq. W, S.—At Wakefield, on the 16th inst. Mrs. Cleghorn of Sravithy.—At Borrowstounness on the 17th inst. Courtenay P. Shairp, youngest son of Wm. Shairp, Esq. Collector of the Customs.—At Perth, on the 11th inst. Mr. David Marshall of Manchester, youngest son of William Marshall, Esq. Perth.—At St. Madoes, Perthshire, on the 17th inst. Mrs. John Smith.—At Cut Manse, on the 14th inst. Mrs. Gillespie, wife of the Rev. Thomas Gillespie, minister of Cult.—At the Manse of Killearn, on the 15th inst. the Rev, James Graham, minister of that parish, in the 86th year of age, and 54th of his ministry. In 1768 he became minister of Killearn in Stirlingshire, and during the long period of his incumbency discharged the duties of a parochial clergyman with a zeal, fidelity, and assiduity, which have been seldom equalled, and never surpassed.—At Glasgow, on the 9th inst. in the 19th year of his age, David, and on the 11th, in the 25th year of his age, William, sons of Mr. David Hamilton, architect, Glasgow.

At Clogher, the Hon. George Jocelyn, fourth son of the late Earl, and brother to the present Earl of Roden.

At his house in Queen Ann-street, in his 71st year, Sir William Young, G. C. B. Admiral of the Red and Vice Admiral of Great-Britain.

Messrs. Boyce & Co.

HAVE Received and exposed for Sale, an investment of New Music, Instrumental and Vocal, and a few very superior pieces arranged for a Military Band.

Bombay, 10th April 1822.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE of GOVT. SECURITIES.

Buy.		Sell.
17 12	+ New Loans of 1821.....	17 8
21 0	Ditto Remittable.....	20 12

BANK OF BENGAL RATES,

Discount on Private Bills..... 4 per Cent.
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange 3———
Interest on Loans on Deposit..... 3———
BANK SHARES—Premium 29 a 30 per Cent.
Ditto Dividend on 1st Jan 1822—5 rs. 6 as. ditto

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Buy	Calcutta.	Sell
s d s d		s d s d
1 11 a 2 0	On London 6 Months' sight, per Sicca Rupees.....	2 0 a 2 1
	Bombay 30 Days' sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees.....	92 *
	Madras ditto, 93 a 94 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees. *	

* Nominal.

Premium on Government Bills on the Court of Directors, 22 to 25 per cent.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars Sa. Rs.	206 0 a	206 8	per.	100
Dubloons,.....	30 0 a	30 4	each	
Joes, or Pezas,.....	17 4 a	17 12	"	
Dutch Ducats,.....	4 4 a	4 12	"	
Louis D'ors,.....	8 4 a	8 8	"	
Silver 5 Franc pieces,.....	191 4 a	191 8	per	100
Star Pagodas,.....	3 6½ a	3 7	6 each.	
Sovereigns,.....	10 0 a	11 0		

The Shipping Report of yesterday, announces the departure from Calcutta of the *Madras*, Capt. G. Weltden, for London.

The *Futty Rohaman* put back, leaky; the *Eleanor* inward-bound, and the *Albion* outward-bound remained at Diamond Harbour; from whence the *Favorite* passed down on Sunday.

H. M. S. *Glasgow* remained at the New Anchorage.

It will be of importance to the Commercial Community to know, that the following two Acts of Parliament have been passed on the 10th of July last; namely the 1st and 2d Geo. IV. Cap. 105, being an Act for amending the Laws of Excise, relating to Warehoused Goods, and the 1st and 2d Geo. IV. Cap. 106, being an Act, to continue until the first day of July 1824, several Acts of his late Majesty, respecting the duties of Customs payable on Merchandize imported into Great Britain and Ireland from any place within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, and to increase the duties payable on the Importation of Sugar from the East Indies, until the 25th day of March 1823, and until the first day of July 1824, in Ireland. It is enacted in the 9th clause, of the Act for amending the Laws of Excise, relating to Warehoused Goods, that after the 5th of July 1823, all Pepper imported loose or unpacked, or in Bags or Packages, containing less than one hundred pounds, Avoirdupoise, shall be liable to confiscation.

According to the Act respecting the duties of Customs on East India Goods, an additional duty of 5 shillings, *per cent.* has been imposed on Sugar, the produce of British Territories, if clayed or refined, so as to resemble the sort usually denominated clayed. On brown, or Moscovado Sugar, the duty remains unaltered.

[*John Bull.*

Bengal Hurkaru, March 19.

We have much pleasure in giving insertion to the following letter, which is a proof, among many, of the kind consideration of the Government for all under their sway:

TO G. LYCKE, ESQ. SURGEON,

SIR,

His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council having been pleased to resolve that the uncovenanted Assistants in the different public offices of Government at the Presidency, shall henceforth enjoy the privilege of being supplied gratuitously with Medicines from the public stores on the extemporaneous prescriptions of a limited number of Medical practitioners not in the service, and your name having been selected as one of that number, I am directed by the Medical Board to acquaint you, that, from the date of this letter, all extemporaneous prescriptions for medicines bonafide ordered by you for any individuals of this class, or their families, in your capacity of their medical attendant, will be made up at the General Dispensary, and the medicines supplied free of charge. You will, however, please to consider the privilege as strictly limited to the right to prescribe extemporaneously, and in each prescription you will have the goodness to write the word "Service" at the top of the paper, the name of the individual and the office to which he is attached, and your own signature.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
J. JAMESON,
Secretary Medical Board.

FORT WILLIAM,
MED. BD. OFFICE,
The 11th March 1822.

Sup. to the India Gazette March, 18.

Madras.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.

Wednesday, March 27, 1822.

On England--at 30 days' sight 1s. 9d. per Madras Rupee
at 90 days' sight 1s. 9½d. per do
at 6 months' sight 1s. 10d. per do.
On Bengal--at 30 days' sight 92 to 93 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper Remittable 15 per cent prem.
Loan of 1821, 12. "

The Ship *Ceres*, Captain Pridham from Calcutta the 13th instant arrived in the Roads on Tuesday.

Passengers.—Sir John Stonehouse, Lieut. Gardener, Mr. D'Vitre, and Mr. Gaspar.

The following Vessels have arrived from the Isle of France since our last report, viz. the Ship *Pallas*, having sailed on the 9th ultimo—the *Lady Flora* on the 6th, and the Brig *Lady Farquhar* on the 31st January—there have also arrived the Ketch *Hope* from Ceylon, and the Cutter *Gertruyda* from the Northward.

Passengers by the Lady Flora.—Major Moore, H. M. 65th Regiment, for Bombay; and Mr. D. Giffroy, for Madras.

By the Gertruyda—Mr. Dalby.

The H. C. C. Ship *Barrossa* & *Forentia* are expected to sail for England early on Thursday; as also the *Britannia*.

The Ship *Windsor Castle*, Captain S. Lee, anchored in the Roads this afternoon, having left Portsmouth the 9th November.

PASSENGERS.—*For Madras*: Mrs Osborn, Mrs. James, Mrs. Robson, Mrs. Crisp Mrs. Collie, Miss Wallice, Captain Osborn, Capt. James, Capt. Robson, Mr. Crisp, Mr. Collie Captain B. Combs, Captain Hodgson, Messrs Grant, Walker, Hill, Arabin, Brown, and Harper.—*For Bengal*: Misses Carr, Matthie, Trimmer and Tritton; Mr. Hoddart.—*For Ceylon*: Mrs. Matthew, Lieut. Colonel Sulivan, Mr. Matthew.

LOSS OF THE MATILDA.

By a letter reeeived from Kedgeree, we learn the following additional particulars regarding the Loss of the Matilda, Captain Hamilton, from England and the Cape bound to Calcutta.

When she was first fallen in with by the Guide Pilot Vessel, on Tuesday last, she was on the Sangor Sand in a quarter less five fathoms water. The Pilot hailing her, directed the anchor to be instantly let go, which was done immediately: but as it was blowing hard at the time, this anchor did not bring the Ship up, so that she continued drifting still farther on the Sand. A second anchor was more successful, and the Ship now riding by it, the Pilot Vessel brought up near her, but it was blowing so hard that the Boats could not board her.

About 11 at night the Mattida struck violently on the Sand, and unshipped her rudder. She continued striking in this way for about an hour, when it was deemed advisable to cut from her anchors and endeavour to get into deep water. This was accordingly done, but the unfortunate loss of her rudder rendered her quite unmanageable; and being released from her anchors she only drifted farther on the Sand.

As there now appeared but little hope of getting out of their perilous situation, the Passengers with a part of the Crew went on board the Guide Pilot Vessel. It was still blowing very heavily, and two of the Ships boats were swamped in coming along side the Brig, but fortunately no lives were lost.

On the following morning, the scene presented was of a melancholy kind, the Matilda being quite helpless, and beating on the sand; her last anchor had been let go, and the people remaining on board were incessantly employed at the pumps. The Second Officer and about half the Crew refused to leave the wreck while there was a hope of their services being useful; and if exertions could have saved her she would not have been lost.

From the morning until about noon, the Guide was employed in ineffectual attempts to tow her off by means of hawsers; but the Ship being immoveable, and making 3¼ feet of water per hour so that the exertions of those on board could not keep her free, it was resolved to abandon her entirely.

The only thing now to be done was to bring off the people still remaining on the wreck, which was a matter of no small difficulty; for some of the "jolly crew," as is usual in such cases, had started a few of the spirit casks, and were at least "half seas over." They were, however, at length all secured; and the Guide

then made sail for Kedgeree, leaving the Matilda still above water, though there was little chance of her holding together long, as the wind and sea would soon cause her to go to pieces.

It was a most providential circumstance that the Pilot Vessel should have fallen in with her where she was; as the boats could not have saved the whole of the persons on board in such unfavourable weather, and it is therefore highly probable that many lives would have been lost.

[*Supt. To the Govt. Gaz. March*, 26.

English Extracts.

Baron Strogonoff.—The following extract from the Hamburgh Papers contains an account of Baron Strogonoff's reception on his return to St. Petersburg:—

"St. Petersburgh, Oct. 2.—Baron Strogonoff, on his return from Constantinople and Odessa, arrived at the Post-house, near Luga, just as his Majesty the Emperor, on his journey to Witepsk, was coming out of the church at that place where he had been paying his devotion. The Ambassador in his travelling dress immediately waited on his Majeyty, and was most graciously received. The Emperor immediately went with him to the house of the bailiff near by, and conversed a long time with the minister. His Excellency, who is arrived here has been honoured with the most flattering reception by both the Empresses. The public have also shown much eagerness in testifying to him the interest they have taken in the critical circumstances in which he has been placed, and the firm and noble conduct which he showed in them.—Our Court goes into mourning for eight days for the late Queen of England."

Spain.—The *Journal du Commerce* contains an article from Barcelona giving the most afflicting account of the ravages of the fever. All the quarters of the city are infected; the mortality is still great; the Bishop is among the number of the victims. The physicians Pariset, Bally, &c. had arrived on the 9th, and their courageous noble-minded aid was hailed as that of divinities. From the 7th of September, to the 8th of October, the deaths are calculated to exceed 10,000.

British coton manufacture, to the amount of 2,305,525 yards, was exported from Liverpool, last week.

The Bond Property.—The property of Mrs. Bond, the old lady who died a short time since in the neighbourhood of London, will find claimants in the family of the Bonds of Marshfield, near Bath, to whom she was known: she resided in that city at the time Milsom-street was building, and was on good terms with some part of the family, and known to be a relative.

At Edinburgh the springs are so dry, that the inhabitants are cautioned to use no more water then is absolutely necessary.

Earl Grosvenor has purchased the extensive manors and states of Gillingham and Montnecomb, in Dorsetshire, late the property of Sir F. Sykes, Bart, at the price, it is said, of nearly 100,000*l*.

The Duke of Rutland's Stud.—The celebrated stud of this Nobleman was put up by auction las week, at Newmarket, by Messrs. Tattersall. There were nineteen lots, but only the five following horses were sold. We cannot account for the slackness of the sale in any other way than by the numerous engagements each horse lay under for the different races to come. —A chesnut filly, three yeaas old, by Waxy, dam Penny-trumpet, the winner of the cup a Leicester, was sold to Captain Meynell for 100 guineas.—A yearling chesnut filly, by Partisan, dam by Trumpeter, the dam of Sir C. Bunbury's Rival; no engagement; to Mr. Beardsworth for 100 guineas.—A bay colt, by Sir Paul, out of Streamlet, by Rubens; no engagement; to Mr. Beardsworth, for 80 guineas.—Quadrille, a bay mare, six years old, by Selim, out of the dam of Fandango, Varenues, &c.; covered by Partisan; nominated for the Riddlesworth, 1825; to Mr. Charlton, for 60 guineas.—A bay colt, two years old, by Orville, dam by Carnidin, the dam of Robin Adair, &c.; engaged on Tuesday, in the First Spring Meeting; in the 2,000gs. Stakes, of 100gs. each, h. ft. 12 Subscribers; on Friday in the Newmarket Stakes of 50gs, each h. ft. 24 Subscribers; in the Derby; and Mr. Andrews' nomination for the Riddlesworth Stakes, 1822; to Mr. Charlton, for 28 guineas.

French Eggs.—We are told that the duties paid into the Customhouse, at Portsmouth, for the importation of such articles, amounted to 5,800*l*. at the rate of 10*d*. for every six score, during the last year, making an ovarious aggregate of 15,264,000. It is also mentioned, as a curious fact, that when the expence has been submitted to of removing a portion of the importations to London, the venders there have been content to receive about 8*d*. or less, the dozen; but at Portsmouth, and coastways, where the expence of carriage, and loss by breakage have been avoided, about 11*d*. or 1s, the dozen have been the common prices demanded and paid.

LONDON:
MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1821.

We learn with some apprehension, that his Majesty has been much more indisposed than has been supposed: and that his indisposition at the present time excites much alarm amongst his more immediate friends and attendants, His complaint is a gout, now very nearly general throughout his system, and with a tendency to ascend from his extremities towards the more vital parts of his body, We understand that the recent cold and damp atmosphere, and particularly in Germany, has considerably affected his Majesty's health, and aggravated in a serious degree the symptoms of his complaint. The Physicians in immediate attendence have recommended not only confinement to the palace, but that his Majesty should not leave his bed, until the symptoms shall have been in some degree reduced. But we further understand that his Majesty, whose spirits, and courage never give way, has strongly resisted this advice, and will not submit to any confinement of the kind recommended. In the mean time, the continuing personal appearance of his Majesty has led into a false report of his actual state of health. According to the German papers, and indeed according to the English ministerial journals, his Majesty's indisposition would appear very slight; indeed, one of our own papers has inserted a most absurd paragraph, in which it is more than hinted, that his Majesty and household are thinking upon a state of things very different from the event, now in some degree apprehended by his loyal subjects. According to this paragraph (and this paragraph, moreover, from once of the most servile of the ministerial papers), Lord Gwydir has received notice to be in attendance at the palace, to arrange the ceremonies for an important æra in the life of his Majesty and the history of his reign. We have no objection, for our own parts, to see a new Queen, and the gaiety and good humour which it would circulate amongst the female nobility and gentry; but with all respect for his Majesty's person, and with the due loyal regard for his comfort, we must be allowed to say, that we think his Majesty may find a better remedy for his indisposition than a wife; and that his Majesty's former experience is not much in favour of the efficacy of that remedy. To say the truth, we believe that all reports of this kind are utterly absurd.

The German papers are full of reports of the congress of Kings at Hanover. We believe, for our own parts, that these reports stand upon a similar ground with the reported marriage of the King to the Princess Esterhazy. We apprehend that the Kings of Europe have some better occupation than they could find at the present moment in an Hanoverian congress. As all remote objects so operate upon the imagination as to exist in the mind in a larger measure than belongs to them, the people in this country are apt to form a false notion of the capital of his Majesty's German dominions, and of those German dominions themselves. The Kingdom of Hanover is about as large as the county of Norfolk, and the Metropolis is about one third or one fourth part the size of the city of Norwich. The people, however, are an honest, good, and moral people, and we willingly admit them into a kind of brotherhood with Englishmen.

If his Majesty's state of health should admit of his speedy return into England, we must express our hope that he may arrive in London in time to dine with the Lord Mayor on the 9th of November.

We feel assured that his Majesty's resentment towards the late Lord Mayor will not be extended towards his successor. It is a truism to say that the city of London contains many most worthy men, who will feel an unmerited mortification, if his Majesty should withhold that honour towards the City of London, which he so graciously extended towards the City of Dublin.

We feel some curiosity to learn by experience, how the Marquis of Londonderry will escape from the promises and pledges so personally made by his Lordship to the loyal people of Dublin, that he would remove the existing tax upon windows. We should like to see his Lordship's conduct, and hear his Lordship's language, when our Irish members, in order to give effect to this promise, shall rise to propose its abolition in the House of Commons. It is totally impossible, in the present state of the revenue and expenditure, to afford this sacrifice; and if any tax is to be removed, England certainly ought to have the prior claim. But perhaps the Marquis of Londonderry is to be pardoned for this generous imprudence. It is nearly the first time, if not the first, upon which he has been surprised into one.

Bell's Weekly Messenger, Oct. 29.

The American Papers contain the Protest of Don Joseph Callava, late Governor of West Florida, against the proceedings of General Jackson. His history of the affair, for the truth of which he most solemnly vouches, is so plainly told by himself, that it would gain nothing in clearness or interest, by any repetition of the particulars. The general features of it are simply these. General Jackson, it appears, made a cavalier and informal demand of certain papers in the possession of the Spanish Ex-Governor, and imprisoned a subaltern officer, who felt that he had no authority to obey the "orders" of the American General. Don Joseph, on being informed of this, wrote to Jackson, requesting an explanation of his wishes, and afterwards sent messengers for the same purpose. All the answer he could get was, that he should be sent to gaol as well as his officer. Some expostulation and applications to the General from the Ex-Governor followed, which, if we may judge from his own account of them, were exceedingly temperate, and far more strictly within the line of diplomatic decorum than could have been expected under circumstances of so irritating a nature. They were all unavailing, and the strange threat of Jackson was at length carried into ef-

fect in as strange a manner. Colonel Callava's house was entered by force in the night while he lay ill in bed, the depositaries of his papers were plundered, himself compelled to go before the American General, and his house and property left exposed to the soldiers. His reception was not more agreeable than the style in which he had been summoned. He was not allowed to say or write any thing by way of inquiry or explanation. The General showed "all the furiousness of a person bereaved of judgment or desperate," from which the unfortunate Ex-Governor inferred that he was "to be assassinated." Ill as he was he was dragged to gaol. On the following, morning, a writ of *Habeas Corpus* was issued by a Judge, Don E. Fromentin. This Jackson treated with contempt, and would not allow it to be carried into execution; but he gave orders himself in the evening, that Don Joseph sould be set at liberty. His anger now took another direction, and he cited the Judge to appear before him for an "outrage upon his dignity," and, as the American Paper has it, "had not the rheumatism very fortunately come to the relief of Judge Fromentin, his *Habeas Corpus* would propably have placed him alongside of Callava." This is all very well under a Republican Government. What would it be called under any other? Jackson's version of the story is yet to come.

[*The New Times,—Nov. 3.*

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY'S POSTS.

VIENNA, OCT. 12.

THE demands made by Russia have hitherto retarded a rupture; but it appears very difficult to believe that the Porte will consent to them. Turkey, however, also proposes a condition to which Russia cannot accede, which is, the expulsion of the Chiefs of the insurrection, who after their defeat, found an asylum in Russia, and who apparently, only await a favourable moment to re-appear on the scene.

"We have this instant been informed that the Russian Ambassador has just made a new communication to our Cabinet, of the highest importance, and which is thought to be decisive.—*Constitutionnel.*

The Paris papers contain various speculations on the Greek question; but the probabilities in favour of the continuance of tranquility have not yet changed their character. The Russian Cabinet seems balancing between ambition and prudence. With limited means, however, and under great disadvantages, the Greeks are doing something for themselves. Arnos and the Castle of Belvedere are said by the *Moniteur* to have fallen into their hands, and their armed force in the Morea is stated at 28,000 men.

There is a report in Foreign Papers, that Alexander has proposed to the Allied Powers a plan for re-establishing the Kingdom of Poland, upon condition that an Eastern throne be created, with a Russian Prince at its head. The Cabinets, however, of England and Austria insist, it is added, upon the inviolability of the Turkish Empire in Europe.

Accounts of the 30th from St. Petersburgh state that the Emperor Alexander had authorised a subscription in favour of the Greek refugees.

Last night, a Hamburgh Mail arrived with Papers to the 20th instant. Baron Strogonoff has returned to St. Petersburgh. He was met at Luga, which is about 80 miles south of that capital, by the Emperor Alexander, on his way to Witepsk, by whom he was graciously received. He met with a like reception on his arrival at St. Petersburgh, from the two Empresses and the people. It may be here seen pretty plainly how the people of Russia feel disposed towards a war with Turkey.

Hampshire Telegraph Oct. 29.

There is a speculation (on the outrages in Limerick) in a Paper of this morning, which will excite feelings very different from those with which we have contemplated these outrages. The Paper which had the merit of discovering the connection between Thistlewood, and M. Lafayette, and General Riego, in this case, as usual.

"Has lights where better eyes are blind,
"As pigs are said to see the wind."

The *Ultra* Paper, actually hints at the connection of the Limerick White-boys—with what?—(soul of St. Patrick)—with the Carbonari of Naples!—We will let our readers see how modestly this discovery is announced:—"We are *loth* to suppose that there is any "deeper scheme in agitation than such as we "have already described (the gratification of "revenge), or to conceive that the diabolical "plans of the Italian Carbonari can, by any "circuitous means, have found their way into "Ireland; but the murder of Gianpetro, as detailed in the last letter of our private correspondent at Naples, presents circumstances "similar to those of the assassination of Mr. "Going; and it is remarkable that both the "unhappy victims were retired Agents of the "Police." Surely nothing of the Tatler's *Upholsterer* is equal to this coincidence. What a pity that he could not connect the Ribbon-men with the Pindarries, and find that Hurry Punt Row had landed with a reinforcement of Mahrattas in Connemara!—We may imagine the surprize of the *natives* of the sister kingdom, on being questioned as to their connexions with the South of Italy! Oh dear! that the violence of men's passions and their fears should make them attend to the tinklings of such brass as this! To show, however, that his heart and his head go together, the writer concludes, with a recommendation to the superintendents of Aliens to expel from this country all Neapolitan and Sardinian exiles who may take refuge here—*Traveller, Tuesday.*

No. I.

SIR ROBERT WILSON TO THE ELECTORS OF SOUTHWARK.

Gentlemen,—I feel it to be my duty to lay before you copies of the letters which have passed between Lord Viscount Sidmouth and myself; with an accompanying memorandum of a conversation with Sir Richard Birnie.—And have the honour to be, your most obedient servant,

R. WILSON.

18, Regent-street, Oct. 23, 1821.

To the Electors of Southwark.

No. II.

SIR ROBERT WILSON TO THE LORD VISCOUNT SIDMOUTH.

18, Regent-street, Oct. 19, 1821.

My Lord,—Having seen a statement in the newspapers, authenticated by the signature of Mr. Thos. Julion, clerk to the Magistrates of the Kensington division of the county of Middlesex, in which it is asserted that Sir R. Birnie, one of the said Magistrates, did, at a General Meeting of Justices, held on the 8th of September, 1821, at the Hammer-smith Coffee-house, declare that information had been given to him, at Bow-street, upon oath, that a meeting had been held at the house of Mr. Youde, at which the plan of interruption to her late Majesty's funeral was concerted, and that I had attended the Meeting; I have to request that your Lordship will be pleased to direct a copy of such information upon oath to be dilivered to me, that I may be enabled to institute a prosecution for perjury against the person so swearing.—I have the honour to be, your Lordship's obedient servant,

R. WILSON.

To the Lord Viscount Sidmouth.

No. III.

THE LORD VISCOUNT SIDMOUTH TO SIR ROBERT WILSON.

Whitehall, Oct. 19, 1821.

Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day, referring to a statement in the newspaper, that Sir Richard Birnie had declared at a General Meeting of Magistrates, that information had been given him, on oath, that you had attended a certain Meeting, at which the plan for interupting her late Majesty's funeral was concerted; and requesting me to direct a copy of such information upon oath to be delivered to you, that you might be enabled to prosecute the informant for perjury. In reply to this request, I have only to observe, that, if any such information does exist in the hands of a Magistrate, it does not appear to me that I am the proper channel through which an application for its production should be made.—I have the honour to be, your most obedient and humble servant,

SIDMOUTH.

To Sir Robert Wilson.

No. IV.

MINUTE OF A CONVERSATION BETWEEN SIR R. WILSON AND SIR R. BIRNIE.

On the receipt of Lord Sidmouth's letter Sir R. Wilson addressed a letter to Sir R. Birnie, for a copy of the deposition on oath, assigning also the motive of the request.

The letter was sent on the 20th. On the 22nd Sir R. Birnie sent a note to Sir R. Wilson, stating he had been absent attending the funeral of a friend in the country, and requesting Sir R. Wilson to call upon him, when he would give him the information he required.

Sir R. Wilson having waited on Sir R. Birnie the same day, with Mr. Wm. Lambton, and renewed his demand for a copy of the information on oath, Sir Richard informed Sir R. Wilson "that no information in writing had been taken; that the information was a verbal one, founded upon a report at the Freemason's Tavern of a meeting having been held at Hammersmith, at which an officer had been present; but that on the examination of the Tavern keeper at Hammersmith Mr. Youde all the Magistrates were satisfied Sir Robert Wilson had never been in the house." *

* The above Minute was shown to Sir R. Birnie, and received his sanction.

No. V.

SIR ROBERT WILSON TO LORD VISCOUNT SIDMOUTH

18, Regent-street, Oct. 22, 1821.

My Lord,—Having received information that

a deposition upon oath exists in the Home, Department of my having been seen, on Tuesday the 14th of August, on horseback, with a porter-pot in my hand, encouraging the populace to pull up the pavement and oppose impediments to the funeral procession of her late Majesty, I have the honour to request your Lordship will be pleased to direct a copy of such deposition to be delivered to me, that I may institute a prosecution for perjury against the person so swearing.—I have the honour to be, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

R. WILSON.

To the Lord Viscount Sidmouth.

THE LORD VISCOUNT SIDMOUTH TO SIR R. WILSON.

Whitehall, October 23, 1821.

Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, in which you state that you have received information that a deposition upon oath exist in the Home Office, of your having been seen on horseback, on Tuesday the 14th of August, with a porter-pot in your hand encouraging the populace to pull up the pavement, and oppose impediments to the funeral procession of her late Majesty; and you therefore request that I will direct a copy of such deposition to be delivered to you that you may institute a prosecution against the person so swearing, for perjury; and I have the honour to acquaint you, in reply, that I should not think myself justified in giving the directions for which you have applied.—I have the honour to be Sir, your most obdient humble servant,

SIDMOUTH.

To Sir Robert Wilson.

The following is a copy of a letter of Lord Darlington, enclosing 500 guineas:—

"Raby Castle, Oct. 19.

"Sir,—I have derived much satisfaction in finding so desirable a mode has been adopted for indemnity to Sir Robert, Wilson, which I eagerly embrace, to add my subscription to the fund, and have directed my bankers, Messrs. Drummond, to remit 500 guineas on that account.

"I beg to remain, Sir,

"your very obedient servant,

"DARLINTON.

"To R. Hall, Esq. Secretary of the Committee, at the Three Tuns Tavern, Southwark.

We learn that the eldest son of Sir Robert Wilson was first on the list of his Royal Highness the Duke of Glocester, for a commission in the regiment of Guards which he commands; and that his second son was at the Military College, where his conduct and his progress in study were such as to ensure his passing the examination for a commission. But the arbitrary act which removed the father from the army naturally prevents the son from entering it. We learn that Sir R. Wilson, actuated by a becoming pride, has said that he cannot permit his sons to enter a service in which justice has been denied him.—*Traveller.*

It is said in an article from Augsburg, that the King of Prussia will have an interview with his Britannic Majesty on his frontiers; and a letter from Leghorn, dated the 9th instant, contradicts the report of the prevalence of the *cholera morbus* in that port. The French accounts of the state Barcelona continue extremely melancholy.

Advices have come to hand to-day from Pernambuco to the 4th September; all quiet at that place, but every attempt to discover the person or persons who shot at and wounded the Governor in the end of August had failed.

The Manchester Guardian,—October 27.

Sir William Curtis.—It could be little suspected that the present Royal favourite, Sir W. Curtis, had originally been the political *élève* of John Horne Tooke. Such, however, it appears, was the case, and in this manner Tooke related the occasion;—"Sir William's father had been a zealous friend of popular politics in the city and county, and at the period of the great contest for Middlesex, when Wilkes was opposed by Lutterel, old Mr. Curtis regretted that his business and time of life prevented him being so active in behalf of his favourite candidate as he wished to be. 'My son, however,' says he 'is just now of age; he is young and strong; take him, Mr. Horne, under your own direction, and make him useful in your canvass.' The young man retained his acquaintance with me for some years afterwards; but subsequently, as would be readily supposed, we seldom met. It happened, however, after a very long interval, while I was a Member of the House of Commons, that we did meet at the door of the House, going out together into the lobby, and what was more extraordinary, going out on a division upon the same side. Being side by side, I offered him my hand as an old political pupil, and told him I was heartily glad to find that he had returned to his master and to his original principles at last. 'Return!' replied Sir William archly, 'I never left my principles; it is you, Mr. Tooke, who have changed.'—'How am I to understand you, Sir William?'—'Why, Mr. Tooke, when I engaged in politics with you *we had the majority with us;* by the majority I have always stuck, and I will keep among the majority to the last."

An American Paper states, that in January last there were no fewer than 72 steam vessels plying on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, several of which were above 400 tons; and one of them, the *United States*. Captain Hart, was of the astonishing size of 646 tons.

Marriage Lottery.—It has often been said, figuratively, that marriage is a lottery; but we do not recollect to have met with a practical illustration of the truth of the simile before the following, which is a free translation of an advertisement in the *Louisiana Gazette*:—"A young man, of good figure and disposition, unable, though desirous, to procure a wife without the preliminary trouble of amassing a fortune, proposes the following expedient to attain the objcet of his wishes:—He offers himself as the prize of a lottery to all widows and virgins under 32. The number of tickets to be 600, at 50 dollars each. But one number to be drawn from the wheel, the fortunate proprietor of which is to be entitled to himself and the 30,000 dollars."

[*Bell's Weekly Messenger,—October 22*

The Courier.—When the Courier wants to depreciate the assembled people, he describes them as consisting of carpenters, joiners, shoemakers, &c. but we defy any one to prove, that he ever once called them *tailors*. The principal proprietor of the Courier was some years back a *journeyman tailor*. What an extreme delicacy it must be in the Editor, when he is writing down the other contemptuous appellations, to omit the very natural word "*tailor*," in tenderness to the feelings of his employer!

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRENCH PAPERS.

Paris, Oct. 17.—There has been, for some days past, much talk of an establishment which will possess great advantages for commerce. The purpose is to establish a kind of telegraphic post between Paris and the seaports. It will correspond by night as well as by day, and every one, at a regulated price, may employ this expeditions process. The plan has already been tried, and it is calculated that in five minutes a correspondence may take place between Bourdeaux and Paris. It is added, that a company has offered to make all the necessary advances for this vast undertaking.

SPAIN.

Extract of a private letter, dated Madrid, October 4.:—

It is difficult to give you an idea of what is going on here. Since a few zealous patriots wished to carry the portrait of Riego in procession, to avenge him for the outrages which he has been constantly receiving from the Ministry, measures the most severe and the most dangerous to liberty have been taken. It is the new Political Chief, San Martin, who has undertaken the task of binding down the people of the capital; a task which he performs with rare talent. The Club of *La Fontana* is closed; the most distinguished speakers are in prison; the proprietor of the house where the Club is held groans in a dungeon. Three Colonels of the garison, Serrano, Torrijos, and Cerutti, who opposed every measure hostile to the people, are also in prison, and in solitary confinement.

The Cortes assembled extroardinarily, and limited, according to the Constitution, to the discussion of the objects which the King proposes, cannot take any direct measure. The Ministry aims directly at despotism! In the midst of so many alarming symptoms, what will be our fate?

The conduct of Riego during these proceedings is a model of generosity and moderation. He has published a Manifesto on his conduct, and accuses the Political Chief of Arragon of having attempted to assassinate him; he has defied the Ministers to publish any accusation, however trivial, against him, and at the same time written to his friends to abstain from every public demonstration of enthusiasm in his favour, since these innocent manifestations of feeling give the Government pretext to assume the offensive, and to deprive the people of their liberty. This illustrious sufferer continues in a little village of Catalonia, exposed to the ravages of the contagious disease, which spreads itself more and more. This circumtance, without doubt, operates as a distraction to the Ministry.

You have undoubtedly heard some details of the plot of Montamot, a French exile, who intended to invade France, and has declared himself General-in-Chief of the Troops of the Empire, and founder of "the Imperial Order of the Sun." This intrigue has been so clumsily preprared, that no one could mistake the hand which contrived it. It was the French Police, which wished to procure its Government new pretexts to calumniate the cause of liberty. and those who have devoted themselves to its service.

The epidemic spreads. The sanitary Police of Span being in the most shameful state of neglect, no precautions had been taken to insulate and destroy it. Mequinenza in Arragon, Tortosa, Malaga, the Port of St. Mary, are already infected. Happily the season advances, and we hope that soon, the rains, of which the lateness is quite extraordinary, will interrupt the progress of this terrible scourge.

NOTICES FROM THE GERMAN JOURNALS.

King of Prussia has forbidden the word tant to be used in books, either as a ntive or an adjective, and the censors press in his dominions have been or- to substitute in its place Evangelists. s Majesty can by this means put an o religious disputes, he ought to be elevated . Peter's chair, and his power exten- d over the whole globe.

e inhabitants of towns in Russia amount, ding to the latest calculation, to 3,023, Of the 1027 cities in the kingdom, 239, ever, contain less than 1000 inhabitants. he whole kingdom there are, according he calculation of 1819, 16,489 churches, gogues, and houses of prayer; 40 774 r public buildings; 1,570,805 private ses; 83,834 buildings employed for manu- turing purpose; 1,426.882 stables, barns d store-houses; 1,332,558 horses; 4,275, 05, head of horned cattle; 9,066,720 sheep; nd about one million and a half of pigs." —From official papers published at Berlin, 1821. When will the learned men of the United States of America be paid by the government for numbering its pigs and sheep?

Public instruction in Russia, according to the Russian newspapers, for there are newspapers printed both at Moscow and Petersburgh, and both in the German and Russian languages, there are at present in Russia seven Universities, viz. 1 at Moscow, 1 at Petersburgh, 1 at Dorpat, 1 at Wilna. 1 at Charkow, 1 at Kasan, and 1 at Obo. Each has a yearly revenue of 150,000 rubles, and the whole are supposed to intruct 1980 students. There are 55 gymnasii, 302 district schools, and 2509 parish schools, besides a variety of schools for teaching particular arts, as medical, military, and theatre schools. The latter is for the education of actors.

The Scotsman, Oct. 27. 1822.

The Army.—A bill it is rumoured, is intended by Ministers to be brought into Parliament, which, if it passes into a law, will effect a great alteration—indeed, we may say, an entire revolution in our military system; but one of such a nature, that none will more sincerely approve of it than those who are most apprehensive of the danger of the military force to our constitutional liberties. The leading object of the measure is, to dispense with regiments of the line altogether in Great Britain, with the exception of the household troops. The regular militia in Great Britain amount to about sixty thousand. Instead of the regiments being exercised as at present, for twenty-one days at a time, it is proposed that each year 20,000 shall be called out to serve for the whole year, and be then disembodied; so that each regiment will be on actual service one year in every three. On being disembodied, a certain number of the officers and men of each regiment are to be allowed to volunteer into the line to fill up such vacancies as may occur: we understand three officers will be allowed to volunteer with every sixty men.

CIRCULAR

RESPECTING THE REDUCTION OF THE REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

War-Office, August 1821.

Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you that the King has been pleased to order the establishment of the Regiment of Foot under your command, to be reduced from the 25th instant, inclusive, so as to consist of the numbers specified as follow;—

Regiment of Foot, 8 companies.

1 Colonel	1 Quartermaster Sergeant
1 Lieutenant-Colonel	1 Paymaster Sergeant
2 Majors	1 Armourer Sergeant
8 Captains	1 Schoolmaster Sergeant
10 Lieutenants	8 Colour Sergeants
6 Ensigns	16 Sergeants
1 Paymaster	24 Corporals
1 Adjutant	1 Drum Major
1 Qnartermaster	11 Drummers and Fifers
1 Surgeon	552 Privates
1 Assis ant Surgeon	
1 Sergeant Major	650

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1821.

THE LAST QUARTER'S REVENUE up to October 10. compared with the corresponding quarter of the preceding year, exhibits an excess of about £840,828; whilst the revenue of the whole financial year just terminated, falls short of that of the year 1820 by £115,000. We are called upon to sing "O be joyful!" at these results; as if the experiment of four months afforded better *data*, upon which to ground the future hopes of ministers, than the average of the whole year.

There are many causes to which the excess of the last quarter may be ascribed, amongst which the Saturnalia of the coronation must not be overlooked. This has had no trifling share in producing the increase of the excise revenue; and there is little doubt that the prevalence of private brewing, in consequence of the low price of malt has also contributed to swell the amount of the malt duty, in which, alone, an increase of about half a million has been experienced.

For our own parts, so far from feeling any surprise at the extraordinary productiveness of the last quarter, we are rather led to wonder that the entire revenue of the last twelve months should not have *gained* upon that of the preceding year. If it be true, as Mr. Canning and the ministers have beeu all along telling us, that the distresses of the country were mainly occasioned by a revulsion from war to peace, then ought every succeding year of tranquillity to be accompanied with a visible improvement in the condition of our countrymen.

We are not disposed to deny, that a change for the better has been experienced amongst the manufacturing classes:—and, iudeed, it was high time for some improvement, when men, after toiling sixteen or eighteen hours a day at their looms, could scarcely procure sufficient food, of the worst description, "to keep body and soul together," if we may be permitted to adopt a homely, but in this instance, a most applicable phrase.

In discussing the subject of the National Resources we have been not a little surprised, to find one circumstance wholly overlooked, although, if we are not greatly mistaken, the public revenue must be very materially affected by its operation. We allude to what is termed Compounding for Taxes—a notable financial expedient, by which Government is enabled to anticipate receipts to a vast amount. Perhaps we may be told, that this measure affects the Assessed Tax Department alone; and that as there is rather a falling off in that quarter, no stress ought to be laid upon this point. But we maintain, that the compounding for taxes, which is gaining ground every day, ought not to be lost sight of, in the consideration of this question;—for, although the assessed taxes, notwithstanding its operation, may have suffered a diminution, upon the whole, it will not be denied that the deficiency would have been more visible without its aid; and that the entire annual revenue is therefore affected by this "reckoning of chickens before they are hatched."

Would it not be more satisfactory to the country, were ministers, instead of issuing only an *ex-parte* statement of the public accounts, occasionally to favour us with a regular balance sheet, by which we could ascertain whether our revenue, immense as it is, be equal to our expenditure?

We confess we have not much dependence upon the exhibitions of the revenue, which are periodically produced in evidence of our very flourishing condition. Such statements resemble those of our lottery agents, whose last schemes are always more favourable to the public than any of the prece diug ones. Neither can we chime in with the notion that the prosperity of the people ought to be estimated by the sum which can be squeezed out of them by the irresistible lever of taxation. We grant, indeed, that if men have acquired such inveterate habits of extravagance, that they will expend in luxuries or superfluities, *all* which remains to them after procuring the *necessaries* of life, the revenue paid to Government for exciseable articles, may be adopted as some criterion of national wealth; whilst, at the same time, it may be equally indicative of national depravity, political dependence, and domestic wretchedness.

Nothing, however, can be more easy than to imagine an improved state of society in which the public revenue should be much more circumscribed than it is at present, whilst the enjoyments and the real wealth of the community should be much more generally diffused. By way of illustration, let us suppose that our countrymen, instead of squandering a large portion of their earnings on those exciseable articles which are superfluous or detrimental, should lay out their spare money upon more wholesome and substantial food, or more comfortable clothing for themselves and families; and that, instead of gambling in lottery shares, they should expend somewhat more than they now do upon the education of their children.—Suppose so great a moral change as this were effected in the national character, is it not obvious that the revenue, which is now pointed to as the index of our prosperity, would decline in the ratio in which our happiness, physical strength, and real wealth increased?

[*Liv. Mercury.*

OLD BAILEY.—On Monday *Ellen Carty* was convicted of stealing a child in Field-lane, in July.

Tuesday, *Matilda Dowd* was convicted of a similar offence.—A late Act of Parliament has made this offence a felony, whether the object of the offender be to steal the wearing apparel, or to take the child from the possession of the parents.

The business of the Sessions having been gone through, the Recorder proceeded to pass sentence of *Death* upon the following unhappy persons, viz.—Ann Smith, Ann Davis, Matthew Carn, Josiah Cadman, George Ellis, Thomas Toplis, Edmund Sparrow, and another, for uttering forged notes; John Cahellio, Thomas Fitzgerald, and George Smith, for highway robberies; Francis Wilson, John Dogherty, and Wm. Garton, for stealing in dwelling-houses; Wm. Harding for sheep stealing, John Rowbottom for horse stealing, Benjamin Walcot for a burglary, Thomas Rowe for an assault on the King's highway, Wm. Haines for forgery, James Leonard and Wm. Harrison.—Eighteen were sentenced to be transported for life; one for 14 years; 56 for seven years.—Seven were ordered to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for London, and 60 to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for Middlesex.

AFFECTING SCENE.—*Josiah Cadman*, aged 34, who, it may be remembered, pleaded guilty at the late Old Bailey Sessions, to a charge of uttering a forged five-pound note, received sentence of death on Wednesday. He was

formerly clerk to an eminent solicitor in Clerkenwell, and we understand that his conduct, while in that situation, was in every way respectable. His wife, aged 27, who was also condemned to death at the same Sessions for the like crime, appears to be a woman of superior address and education. Great interest was excited in the spectators, when they were placed at the bar to receive the awful sentence of the law. When the Clerk of the Arraigns asked Cadman what he had to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, he attempted to address the Court, but he was so overpowered with grief, that he could only articulate—" he hoped they would spare his wife's life," when the same question was put to the female, she said she had nothing more to say, than that " if her husband died, she hoped she should die with him." The scene was truly distressing, and the feelings of most present, particularly the females, were quite overcome.

On Thursday Mrs. Fry, so justly celebrated for her benevolent efforts in the cause of philanthropy, visited the Kent County Gaol, Maidstone. She was accompanied by Lord and Lady Torrington, and a large party of other Ladies and Gentlemen.

Hamp. Telegraph & Sussex Chro. Oct. 1

The following anecdote appears so marvellous, that we can scarcely expect it to obtain general belief; but it has been transmitted to us by a most respectable Correspondent:—The other day, a horse belonging to Mr, Thomas Johnstone, tenant on the estate of Major Culton, of Auchenabony having accidentally lost a shoe, and probably feeling his foot somewhat uneasy from the want of it, left the field where he was grazing, and went to a smith about a mile distant, where he used to be shod. On arriving at this place, he was observed to pause for a few minutes, as if in expectation that the owner of the house would come out, and introduce him in due form: but finding nobody in attendanse, he walked in, placed himself in the corner, where he used to stand during the operation of shoeing; and, on the smith's coming in, he instantly made known his errand by holding up the shoeless foot. Soon after, the owner of the horse having missed him, came to the smith in the course of his search, and, to his no small surprise, " found the smith engaged in putting on a shoe."—*Dumfries Courier.*

Captain Dundas Cochrane, R. N. having travelled from France on foot to St. Petersburgh, was introduced to the Emperor, to whom he proposed a journey on foot across Siberia, following the northern land which he supposed to be joined to America, or not finding that to be the case to procure a passage across Behring's Straits, enter Kotzebue's inlet, and prosecute his journey on foot along the northern coast of America to one of the establishments of the Hudson Bay Company. The Emperor acceded to his project and he set off. In Sept. last information was received at Petersburgh of his having reached the Altai mountains on the confines of Chinese Tartary; and that from Irkutsh he was bending his way to the northward to avoid interruption from the Chinese and with the view of reaching Kamskatska as the most likely place to procure a conveyance across Behring's Strait.

By the " New police Act," which has just passed—" No shop room, or place for the sale of, or under pretence of selling ready made coffee, tea, or other liquors, shall be kept open after eleven o'clock at night, nor opened before four in the morning, between Lady-day and Michaelmas; or before six o'clock in the morning between Michaelmas and Lady-day; under penalty of any sum not exceeding 10*l*; or, for non payment thereof, imprisonment and hard labour for any space of time not exceeding three months. Also no person shall blow any horn, or use any other noisy instrument for the purpose of hawking, or selling, or distributing, any article whatsoever, under penalty of any sum not exceeding 40s.; or upon non payment thereof, imprisonment for any time not exceeding ten days.

Fatal Mistake.—An Inquisition was taken on Thursday before Thomas Shelton, Esq. Coroner at the George, West-street Smithfield on the body of *Harriet Palmer*, an Infant, four months old, whose death, it appeared was occasioned by its mother having in mistake, administered to it some concentrated sulphurous acid, or oil of vitriol instead of sweet almond, and syrup of violets, the bottle containing the deleterious medicine being as is too frequently the case without a label. Verdict—*Accidental Death*

A letter from Bayonne, dated the 4th inst. was received on Saturday, which contains the following information concerning the affairs of Spain:—

" By the arrival of travellers from Spain, we learn that the Clubs at Madrid remained closed and every expectation existed that they would continue so. The affair of Riego is not sinking into oblivion. It was said that energetic representations were about to be addressed to the Cortes, calling on them to institute an inquiry into this affair, and to demand of the Government for what cause they had removed the General from his command. The Liberal party are represented to be in high spirits, though the bulk of the people, it is feared, are still too much under the influence of the clergy. Still, if they can be spared from any very rigid taxation, they will remain quiet, and disregard the suggestions of the *Serviles*.

" Within these few days the cordon on our frontiers has been strengthened. Transit is, however, occasionally permitted with the aid of good passports, and a certificate of health. The entry of Spanish wool and other merchandise is strictly forbidden."

STATE OF PORTUGAL.

Lisbon, *Sept.* 28.—After several changes in the Ministry, the Government has at last been settled in a manner highly satisfactory to all parties. M. Silvestre Pinheiro, who has now for some time been acting as Prime Minister, possesses the confidence of all parties. He is a very enlightened man, affable, and extremely accessible. Twenty years ago he was distinguished for his liberal ideas, and as long ago as then persecuted by the old Government for this very reason alone. This in itself is the highest eulogium that could be paid to his character and talents; but he also possesses great experience in the affairs of Government, and is well acquainted with the foreign relations it is necessary to establish and keep up. He has travelled much, and filled several diplomatic situations, in a manner highly creditable to himself. He came home with the King lately from Rio Janeiro, and also shares his confidence. No doubt he has a most difficult task to perform, amidst such confusion and such conflicting interests; but he possesses energy and firmness, besides a great facility for business. His colleagues, who have been since added to the Ministry, are all such as the country could wish; so that as perfect unanimity prevails between the King, Cortes and Executive, and each respectively has the welfare of the people at heart, no doubt things will go on well.

The King is a good and feeling man, his people, and idolizing the name of guese. He knows that he has been mos giously deceived by the men who hither rouuded his person, and that he has bee ignorant of the distresses of his subjects. the conscientious principle that he has a s charge on his shoulders, he seems anxious what is right; and it is ferventl; to be that the experience he has ha wil h forward guard him against bad advice a influence of interested flatterers. To put t in Portugal on a good footing, ma esse reforms are, nevertheless, necessary, a which that of the Clergy is one of the most portant. The present establishment of church is large enough for a country contai ten times the population that Portugal d The worship, which is chiefly parade, and sh and has little or no influence over the impro ment of morals, costs immense sums, and the are squeezed out of the people in a variety ways, which always keeps them in a poor an abject state. This, and a variety of other measures are in contemplation; and, indeed, in the several Committees of the House, various projects are under discussion, and in a progressive state of preparation, of which the public have yet no knowledge. Of them, I have seen several in their printed forms, in the hands of members, of which the operation must be very advantageous, when passed into law. Of the new Commercial Code, chiefly confided to the talents and diligence of M. Ferreira Borges, I entertain a very high opinion.

The present state and future destinies of the Brazils also deeply interest the Cortes and Government at the present moment, and both feel disposed to look at this important question in a manful and just manner, entirely divested of those feelings and narrow minded policy which have usually actuated Governments holding transatlantic settle ments. This however, is a nice and difficult question, more on account of distance, deficiency of correct information, and a diversity of interests, than a want of liberality. These difficulties are increased by a dread of the black population, which, in some parts of the Brazils, is in the proportion of twenty-five to one white man. Under such emergencies, they are cordially disposed to concur with the Brazilians themselves in every thing that can promote their own welfare, and avoid anarchy and desolation. The misfortunes of their neighbours, the Buenos Ayreans, has taught both parties an awful lesson, and must have great influence over the future destinies of the Brazils. In the mean time, it is the intention of the European Government to concur with that of the Brazils in the formation of local Governments, adequate to the wants, and conformable to the interests of so large, distant and advanced a country as the Ultramarine Provinces constitute at present.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.

The first Meeting of the Edinburgh School of Arts was held on Tuesday evening in Freemason's Hall. Before half-past eight the room was completely filled, and some hundreds went away who could not procure admission. The objects of the Institution were explained by Mr. Leonard Horner, the Secretary, in a short but luminous address, of which our limits pre-

vent us from attempting an outline. The School of Arts is constructed pretty much on the plan of Anderson's Institution in Glasgow, and like it is intended chiefly to afford to operative tradesmen, and others who are engaged in busy life, instruction in the principles of science, especially in those branches which relate to the mechanic and useful arts. Two lectures are to be given weekly during the winter, on Tuesdays and Fridays, at half-past 8 o'clock. The subjects for this year are Chemistry and Mechanics, a lecture on the former being delivered every Tuesday, and one on the latter every Friday. But in future seasons it is intended to give courses on Architecture and other subjects, not embraced in the present session. A library has also been provided, consisting of books of science only, which are to be lent out to the persons attending the lecture; and a room will be open, with fire and candle, for those who may find it more convenient to read there than at home. Philosophical apparatus will also be purchased, as the funds will admit. Each person who enters pays 15s. 6d., for which he has admission to both courses of lectures for the season, and the use of the library for one year. We understand that nearly 300 individuals have already taken out tickets, who are nearly all mechanics. Dr. Fyfe's opening lecture seemed to be well adapted to the circumstances of his auditors, and, what is of no small importance in the case of a numerous and popular audience, it was very distinctly delivered. Judging from this specimen, we should think he will not disappoint the hopes of the Directors.

There are few institutions which, in our opinion, have stronger and more unequivocal titles to support than the Edinburgh School of Arts. It is much wanted; it will require no great funds for its support; and its tendency is in every point of view beneficial. Such an institution realizes the boasted good of Socrates; it brings down philosophy from the airy regions of speculation to guide the hand of industry in active life. Scientific principles and practical skill have hitherto been too much strangers; and the philosopher and the artist have moved generally in separate orbits, ignorant of the assistance they would mutually lend to one another. While our lawyers and divines spend their time in studying mechanics and chemistry, from which they reap no advantage, our artisans are left to grope their way in the dark, in total ignorance of the principles upon which the processes they are daily engaged in depend. Hence many imperfections adhere to most of the common arts; many false ideas prevail, which a little knowledge would remove; and, what is still worse, many improvements are prevented which would be speedily attained, were science and practical skill brought more freely into contact. An ignorant man, by the force of good habits, may be industrious; but it is a well-informed mind that inspires enterprise, and renders industry efficient. Ignorance is a prisonhouse to talent; knowledge liberates it, enlarges the individual's sphere of action, reclaims him from idleness and vice by opening new sources of enjoyment, and gives himself and society the full benefit of his labours. Many a mind that slumbers in indolence might be roused to exertion by imparting scientific instruction; and much exertion that is wasted on unprofitable or unattainable objects might by the same means be applied to beneficial purposes. Nine-tenths of the mechanical projects which figure every year in our newspapers are instances of misapplied ingenuity—delusions springing out of a total ignorance of the first principles of mechanics and chemistry. To turn this fund of activity to useful ends is patriotic and praiseworthy. Let an individual who falls in with a young man of an inquisitive and ingenious disposition, but in poor circumstances, give him a ticket to attend the School of Arts. There are few ways in which so small a sum may produce so much good. No service we can render to another is of so much value as that of supplying him with knowledge, which enables him to serve himself. We sincerely wish that the institution may find ample support; and we consider the best thanks, not only of the operative mechanics, but of the whole population of Edinburgh, due to the Directors, and especially to Mr. Leonard Horner, for his unwearied exertions in setting the establishment on foot.

The number of old French, Piedmontese, and Neapolitan officers who have arrived in Greece, to combat for the independence of that fine country, is very considerable—three French Generals of great talents, six Colonels, and many distinguished officers of the artillery and engineers are mentioned. The Greek chiefs, it seems, wish to organise a foreign legion, which, it is said, will be commanded by Gen. Lefebre Desnouettes."

Accounts from Captain Billinghausen, Commander in the Russian voyage of discovery in the Antarctic seas, dated May 1820, report, that he had discovered three islands covered with snow and ice, on one of which was a volcano, latitude 56. S. He announces that there is no southern continent, or, should there be one, it must be inaccessible, from being covered with perpetual snow, ice &c.

French Elections.—According to the returns at present received, a great number of French Deputies have been reelected without opposition. The Ministry seem to countenance the return of Liberals in preference to Ultras, which is judicious, both in their own and a public point of view. The latter embarrass those whom they affect to support infinitely more than any one else, both in England and France.

Egyptian Obelisk.—The obelisk of red granite, brought home in the Dispatch, for Mr. Bankes jun, which had previously been removed down the Nile, from the island of Philoe, on the borders of Nubia, was safely unshipped last week at Deptford, and is now lying on the deck of the sheer-hulk there, till it is ready to be removed to Mr Banks's seat in Dorsetshire. It is particularly interesting, being the first ever brought to England. Artists have already been making drawings from it, for the purpose of engraving; it being supposed that it may very probably furnish a key to the interpretation of the hieroglyphical character; since the Greek upon the pedestal, which records its first erection, under Ptolemy and Cleopatra, near two thousand years ago, is very probably a translation of the hieroglyphics with which all the four sides of the obelisk itself are richly covered.

On the dismissal of Sir R. Wilson, the Traveller says:—"Let us contemplate the political effect of this measure. We see by the Red Book that there are on the list of the army 100 Generals, 199 Lieut. Generals, 300 Major Generals, 1150 Colonels and Lieut.-Colonels, and 1000 Majors, in all 2659, without including Captains and Subalterns. There are 1792 Admirals, Captains and Commanders in the navy. All these persons are gentlemen, whose stations in life naturally give them some political influence. They are connected, some or other of them, with almost all the families in the kingdom. Formidable enough is the influence which the government must at any rate possess, from its power over the fate of these individuals; but the power is tremendously increased when they are reduced to a dependence on the ministers more complete than that of servants on their masters; when they are liable to be dismissed without any known or assigned cause, or any public trial or inquiry. It is the duty of Englishmen to show, in this signal instance, that a high-spirited man shall not suffer by such a perversion of the powers of the Crown."

[*The Scotsman Oct.* 20,

PORTUGAL.—THE CORTES.

Lisbon, Oct. 5.

In the Sitting of the 29th of September the Order of the Day was the Decree respecting the Duties to be imposed on the Importation of Brandy, which gave rise to a long and warm debate. The Deputies of the island of Madeira declared that it was necessary that Portuguese brandy should be allowed to be imported into their island without Duty, and the Duty on Foreign brandy diminished, that proposed being too heavy, because brandy is necessary to mix with the wine intended for the London and American markets. Some Deputies, on the other hand, affirm that formerly brandy was not imported into the island of Madeira to mix with the wines, which were then of excellent quality, and celebrated all over the world; that it was only in the time of a certain Governor that it had been allowed; but that it was an abuse, and contrary to express laws. The debate on this subject was adjourned.

In the Sitting of the 2d October, M. Fernandes Thomas made two proposals, which were approved:—I. That the nation being ill served by Foreigners, acting as Consuls, they should be removed, and Portuguese appointed in their stead.—2. That it being indubitable that there were Portuguese so degenerate that they sought, by discourse and conversation, both public and private, to disturb the new order of things, and to sow disturst among the people, he proposed, that the Committee should draw up, and lay before the Cortes, a project of a Criminal Law, to punish, as treason to the nation (keeping in view the Ordinances of the kingdom on this subject), all those who shall in this manner disturb public order and tranquillity.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

The Society for the improvement of Prison Discipline have just published a Third Report of their benevolent and praise worthy labours. These labours, the Report observes, have been strangely mistaken and misrepresented; they state that.

"The efficacy of prison discipline, in reforming the offender, has been not only disputed, but the measures recommended for this purpose have been objected to, as having a tendency to render prisons habitations of comfort—and confinement an object rather of desire than of dread. The Committee, in reply, would observe, that the practicability of reclaiming the criminal is proved, not by fanciful theories, founded, as is alleged, on mistaken notions of benevolence, but by the powerful and irresistible evidence of facts. Whether, indeed, the mind of the offender be really impressed with the turpitude of his guilt; whether he avoid the further perpetration of the crime, from hatred

of vice, or from dread of punishment, the Committee pretend not to determine; but one thing is perfectly clear, and admits of demonstrative proof, that, in a great number of instances, offenders even the most hardened, who have been for a reasonable time subjected to a well-regulated system of discipline, *do abstain from the further violation of the law, and have, in a variety of cases, been known to abandon their criminal pursuits.* To this important truth, the testimony of the most experienced magistrates affords abundant evidence. Numbers who, on entering confinement, were debased by nearly every vice that can degrade human nature, whose repeated offences had formerly occasioned their frequent committal to the same gaol, have not, since the establishment of a strict and improved discipline, been found again within its walls; and, on inquiry, it has been ascertained that they have applied themselves to habits of honest industry. That such indeed is the natural result of a beneficial system of prison management will, upon consideration, appear obvious. A good prison is a school of moral discipline, where incentives to vicious propensity are removed—where drunkenness, gambling and dissipation are superseded by abstinence, order and restraint; where, by personal seclusion and judicious classification, the evils resulting from contamination are prevented—where the refractory are subdued by punishment, and the idle compelled to labour until industry becomes a habit. These are the leading features of a salutary system of gaol management; and it seems wisely ordered, that this discipline should form at once the medium of reformation, and the instrument of punishment."

We had before heard of the salutary dread in which the hard labour of the tread mill, recently introduced into our prisons, was held by offenders:—

"To shew (says the report) the benefits of this description of labour on the moral conduct of the prisoners, the Committee beg to quote the following extract of a letter, which they have received from a very active and intelligent Magistrate of the county of Hertford:—'I feel the greatest satisfaction in being able to assure you, from my own observation, that very considerable improvement has already taken place. Formerly, persons of all descriptions and of all ages, were indiscriminately mixed together, there being but one yard, and one day-room. Not having labour of any kind, the time of the prisoners was by necessity spent in idleness, no resource being left them but the miserable one of forming plans of future mischef, and instructing the less depraved, though unhappily willing learners, in the ways of wickedness and vice. Quarrels also among them were very frequent. All is now changed. The prisoners are divided into four classes. Each class works by itself, nor can any communication between the classes take place. The men, instead of being riotous and noisy, are (generally speaking) well-behaved, orderly, and quiet. That they go to their daily labour with relactance must be confessed, for they have a horror of the mill, and would sooner undergo, as they all declare, any fatigue, or suffer any deprivation, than return to the house of correction when once released. As a proof of the truth of this, I have known only one instance of a recommitment since the first of August, 1820, when the mill was set to work. Previous to this, the re-commitment of vagrants, as well as of others, was a common thing. Hard labour has, however, effected the cure; and I shall be grievously mistaken if more than a very few ever return, after one month's trial in our present Bridewell.' This gentleman adds,—'It is gratifying to me to be able to report two cases of notorious poachers, as well as bad men, who were committed for three months for not paying the penalty after conviction; but who, in consequence of extreme contrition and good conduct, were, at the intercession of the clergyman of the parish, released before the expiration of their term of punishment; and upon leaving the house of correctio they declared that they had been completely brought to their senses, spoke with gratitude of the benefit they had derived from the advice of the chaplain, and promised, upon their return to their parish, that they would go to their minister, express their thanks for his interceding for them; and, moreover, that they would for the future attend their duty regularly at the church. It is pleasing to add that these promises have been faithfully performed.

"The mill at Bury gaol has continued to produce the best effects. The calendar in the last year was very light; and this reduction of the commitment has been attributed to the introduction of hard labour into the prison. The prisoners dread the work. Shortly after the erection of the mill, a man was committed, in default of the payment of a penalty; he had not been in confinement many days, before he told the governor that if he was to be put to the mill he might as well pay the money, as he could but work hard out of prison: he accordingly applied to his friends to assist him, paid the money, and was discharged."

In an appendix, the Committee have given extracts from their correspondence regarding the state of the different prisons in the kingdom where alterations in their construction and discipline have been made. We copy the following:—

Report from the Ladies' Association.—In presenting a second report relative to the Borough Compter, the experience of another year has enabled the Association of Ladies visiting that prison more fully to appreciate the views taking by the Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline. In accordance with these views, the visitors are deeply impressed with the important advantages to be derived from a proper classification of prisoners. and have reason to regret, that, in this gaol, no opportunity is afforded of enforcing so indispensable a preliminary to good order aud improvement. The necessity of more rigid seclusion, with hard labour, is obvious to all those who are fully aware of the dissolute habits which prevail amongst the younger classes of the prisoners; for it is plainly evident, that confinement during one month, in company with, and visited by, their own profligate associates, will not have the tendency to forward the reformation of these unhappy women. The Association of Ladies believe that all that can be done with any hope of success, under existing circumstances, has been carefully attempted. The Scriptures have been daily read to the prisoners, work has been provided, cleanliness encouraged, and considerable attention paid to instructing the ignorant in those things which are essential to their improvement. Some satisfactory proofs that this labour has not been in vain are frequently obvious, and strongly enforce the conviction, that a completely well-regulated prison would often prove a school for repentance, and eventually tend to reclaim many individuals from the paths of vice, who had previously become amenable to the laws of their country. The Association has much pleasure in stating, that E. C. the young woman alluded to in the last Report, who quitted the Guardian Asylum about eighteen months since for a place of service, still continues in the same situation, and gives satisfaction to her employers. Many individuals have returned to express their gratitude to the visitors, for the benefits they have derived from the superintendance and care extended towards them; and there is good reason to believe such professious are sincere. One young woman who quitted the prison about seven months ago soon obtained a respectable place of service, in which she continues to reside; and another, who voluntarily entered the Guardian Asylum, soon after her liberation apparently became a sincere penitent, and in a short time died, evincing great contrition and sorrow on account of her previous course of life. The Association may gratefully acknowledge the kind attention given to its representations by the Magistrates who superintend the prison, and who have held out the cheering expectation that some active measures will be adopted, for insuring such regulations as may encourage the visitors to continue their present plans, with more reasonable hopes of success than can be anticipated under the existing very defective arrangements.

THE CAPTIVE PRINCESS.

[From the Leeds Mercury.]

With the persuasion that a public journalist cannot, be more usefully employed than in investigating the pretension of *public characters*, for the purpose of establishing and supporting the clains of the meritorious, and putting down fraud and imposture, we have bestowed some pains upon the pretensions of a Lady who has lately attracted a good deal of attention, and who is now soliciting the public sympathy and support for "a Captive Princess." This Lady is no less a personage than the *soi-disant* Princess of Cumberland, whose pretensions are set forth in a petition to the House of Commons, on the 14th of July, 1820. That petition states—That the petitioner, *Olive Wilmott Serres*, was the legitimate daughter of the late Duke of Cumberland, whose marriage with her mother, Mrs Aun Horton, had been solemnized in the year 1767, and that she became the offspring of that marriage in the year 1772. The marriage was kept secret; and the Duke afterwards married again; this second marriage did not, however, vitiate the first; and the petitioner, in consequence of her royal birth, conceived herself to be entitled to certain property belonging to her deceased father. She further stated, that she had in her possession a document with the late King's sign manuel, acknowledging her to be his brother's child; and she prayed the house to institute an inquiry into her claims. This petition was ordered to lie on the table, but the subsequent session of parliament passed over without the investigation having been instituted.

This heroic princess still continued to advance her pretensions, and a few weeks ago she repaired to one of the churches of the metropolis to take the benefit of the ceremony of baptism. The public sympathy towards the new-made Christian princess still languished, and last week she put forth a placard, which was industriously posted on the walls of the metropolis, and of which the following is a copy:—

"PRINCESS of CUMBERLAND in CAPTIVITY,

Contrary to her rights, privileges, and rank, at Mr. Davis's, 45, King-street, Soho.

"The Princess of Cumberland informs the English nation, that execution has been served on her body for debt, and that the late King bequeathed her 15,000*l.* which has been proved *according to law*, and application made to Lord Sidmouth for the payment of that sum, without effect; therefore not having received one guinea from the Government, or any of this large sum bequeathed to her by her Uncle, King George the Third, she is under the painful necessity of appealing to the honourable generosity of the British public. "OLIVE.

"45, King-street, Soho, Oct. 9."

To add to the force of her pretensions, the disconsolate princess addressed a letter to the Ex-sheriff of London, J. W. Parkins, Esq. calling upon him to contradict a rumour that had gone abroad, to the effect that he had lent her large sums of money, and that his friendship towards her was not altogether Platonic. With this call the gallant Ex-sheriff did not fail promptly to comply, adding—that his friendship and consideration towards her originated entirely in the belief of her being an unfortunate descendant of the royal family of this kingdom, in proof of which she had shown him many curious documents, and particularly a correspondence with the late Duke of Kent, from which it appears, that he acknowledged her as his "cousin," and went into eternity with the belief that she was the daughter of his deceased uncle!

A claim to royal parentage, however fallaci-

ous, has often been attended with consequences most disastrous in the country where it is made, and an attempt to excite public sympathy by false pretensions, is the most effectual way to dam up the streams of charity. We will not say that the "Princess Olive" is an impostor, but we will state the pedigree and connection of a *real* Olive Wilmott, and the details will probably not only shake the faith of Mr. Sheriff Parkins, but of every other person in the country, who may have given credence to the tale of woe.

It happened, then, that in the year 1772, (mark the time,) there was born, in the borough of Warwick, a young lady, the daughter of Mr Robt. Wilmott, a house-painter, by Anna Maria, his wife. This infant was baptized at the Parish Church of St. Nicholas, in that borough, on the 15th of April, 1772, by the name of *Olive*. When of a proper age she was put to school, and displayed the first fruits of a very vivid imagination; and such was her power of invention that, if she had honestly employed her faculties in the production of a new series of Arabian Tales, she might at this moment have been in the enjoyment of respect and competency. Subsequent to quitting school she went to reside with her uncle the Reverend Dr. Wilmott, who enjoyed the living of Barton-on-the-Heath. While in this situation she appeared as a witness upon a very extraordinary trial for a burglary in her uncle's house, against two men, who were tried, convicted, and executed for that offence.—Her story was most marvellous, and her own conduct, as she represented it, most heroic. After the death of the Doctor a book was published, of which our heroine was the author, the object of which was to prove that her uncle was the real *Junius*. In the mean time she married to a person of the name of Serres, we believe a Foreigner by birth, and a dancing-master or portrait-painter by profession. The rest of her history is oblivion; possibly, she became a princess.

"Who would not smile, if such a one there be?
"Who would not weep, if *Olivia* were *she*"?

The lady of whom we speak was famed for dealing in documental evidence. But, unfortunately for herself, the writers of all her documents always happen to die before their letters and certificates are produced. The Warwick family have long been the objects of her solicitude, and so much regard had she for their honour and reputation, that she made an offer to one of that family to withhold from the public the letters, real or pretended, of another member of them, then deceased, for a valuable consideration. To gratify the fair lady's taste for documents, we beg leave to present to the public a certificate of some importance in this affair, which we have been at the pains to obtain from the register of the Parish Church of St. Nicholas, in the borough of Warwick, relating to the baptism of Olive Wilmott. It is as follows:—

"*April* 15, 1772, (Baptised) OLIVE, DAUGHTER OF ROBERT AND ANNA MARIA WILMOTT."

We have not another word to add upon the subject except to inquire whether the Olive Wilmott, christened at Warwick as the daughter of Robert Wilmott, in 1772, is the same Olive Wilmott who was christened in London, in 1821, as the daughter of the Duke of Cumberland? If not, there is here a most extraordinary coincidence of names, dates, and circumstances.

Billinge's Liverpool Advertizer.

NEW YORK, *Sept.* 25.

Congress of Columbia.—A general act of oblivion and pardon had been decreed and proclaimed by the Congress in June, whereby all offences of whatever kind are erased and excused, and the former inhabitants of all descriptions restored to their former state and condition, upon taking the necessary oath of fidelity to the Republic.

July 20.

Congress have decreed the honours of a triumph to General Bolivar and his army to be celebrated in the city of Caraccas, and the erection of a triumphal commemorative column on the field of Carabobo, with inscriptions and a record of the names of the distinguished men.—*Aurora.*

Columbian Republic.—We have received some advices from Caraccas, Santa Martha, and Cucuta, but too late for prompt perusal. The accounts from Cucuta are to the 1st of August. Congress had determined unanimously on three points.

The perpetual union of Venezuela and Cundinamarca.

The establishment of a republican constitution, on the fundamental principles of the sovereignty of the people, and not of States, representations immediately proceeding from the general suffrage, reponsibility of agents, and the freedom of opinion and the press.

The erection of a mounmental column on the plain of Carabobo, to commemorate the eminent services of the soldiers of the country, and their gallant Commander; and to hand down to their posterity the names of Cedenio, Placas, and the other brave men who fell in the last great battle; and in the period of republican triumph.

President Bolivar retains his eminent station, and the disquietude excited by his intimated resignation had subsided.

NOVEMBER 1, 1821.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Capt. A. H. Campbell was sworn into the command of the ship Duke of York, consigned to Bombay and China.

Mr. George Elwes, who died the other day on the Terrace of High-street, Marylebone, is said to have left property to the amount of a million sterling.

Accounts from Greece, through Italy, state that the foreigners who had arrived in the Morea, to join the Greeks, had been well received, and had formed an European corps in Etolia. It is said, that Ali Pacha had burned the town of Joannina, after the retreat of the Turks.

NOVEMBER 3.

Lamentable Death Of The Countess Of Lauderdale.—It is with much regret we have to copy the following from the Morning Chronicle of this day:—

"The following account of a most melancholy accident has been communicated to us by a Correspondent, who dates his letter quarter past five yesterday afternoon, and states that he had that instant arrived in town rather expeditiously through Dunbar, when the accident alluded to took place, about 20 minutes before his reaching it:—

"Dunbar Castle is at this moment a scene presenting a dreary blank. The amiable Countess of Lauderdale departed this life on Wednesday evening, about six o'clock, to the inexpressible grief of her Noble Earl and surrounding relatives and friends. Her melancholy dissolution has, alasl been attended with unfortunate circumstances. The Countess had just taken dinner, and had retired to her chamber for the purpose, and on the eve of enjoying her custom of an hour's repose on her couch by the fire-side, when a coal suddenly emitted a spark on her muslin frill, which immediately igniting, disseminated its ravages throughout her dress with overwhelming rapidity.

'Although every assistance was as prompt as seemingly effective, all efforts to subdue them proved abortive, until the most excruciating agony had predicted the fatal result which ensued in half an hour. Her Ladyship was the daughter of the late Authony Todd, in about her 57th year, and had for a considerable time past relinquished the busy haunts of fashionable, for the more solid comforts, of domestic life; in the full enjoyment of them, however, has all-powerful fate thus interposed her inscrutable decree. In her Ladyship, the elegance of genius, taste, and manners, never failed to excite general admiration,—Whilst the virtues of piety, benevolence, and charity, commanded the respect and love of all who possessed the honour of her acquaintance.'!!

The state of affairs in Ireland is most painful, robbery, outrage, and murder prevail, to an appalling degree, and there is little of particular light to relieve the dark shades of the general picture. When will government investigate the grievances of that unhappy country, with a determination to redress them? Or when will the people of England insist that an important, a vital portion of the British Empire, shall not present a scene of anarchy which has no parallel in any civilized country? we should hope our rulers are now well nigh convinced, that the cure for the prevailing disturbances is not to be found in force; that the tranquillity produced by the presence of an army can only be apparent and unreal.

"Whilst rank corruption, mining all within"
"Infects unseen."

The bliss that was to be imparted by the Royal visit, seems either not to have arrived, or to have been very evanescent; and we should think that by this time our Irish brethren begin to perceive that the phlegmatic doubts of the English were mainly right, and that from their being in almost constant possession of the Royal person, the latter were better enabled than themselves, to estimate the powers and prerogatives of Kings in soothing political dissensions and counteracting the exacerbations of embittered party spirit. When the Irish had the King amongst them, we smiled at their anticipations; we now pity their disappointment.

[*The Manchester Guardian.—Oct.* 27.

M. the Prince de Croi, Bishop of Strasburg, is nominated Grand Almoner of France, in the room of the deceased Cardinal de Perigord.

It is affirmed that the population of Barcelonetta is reduced to 90 or 100 inhabitants. All the physicians have fallen victims to the pestilence, and the sick are left without succour.

The greatest extremity is experienced at Barcelona, to effect the removal of the dead bodies, with which the streets are blocked up; no person can be got at any price to encounter the peril of such a labour. The smugglers, aware that the cordon is not now of sufficient force, effectually to constrain them in their enterprises, have attacked it at several points: some men have been killed on both sides.

[*The New Times.—Nov.* 2.

The meeting of the extraordinary convocation of the Spanish Cortes is fixed for the 24th of September. The Pope's Nuncio has been publicly insulted in the streets of Madrid!

IRELAND.—An account of the quantity and value of the different products of tillage and pasture, exported from Ireland in the year ended 5th January, 1821.—

Wheat, barrel....649,435 at 27s.	L.886.737	5
Barley, ditto..... 165.034—12s.	99 020	8
Oats ditto.....1.540,493—10s. 6d.	808.968	16
Flour, cwts.....194 663—20s.	124.663	0
Oatmeal, cwts..... 46 631—11s.	25.647	7
Beef, barrels.....70.504—98s.	214.955	12
Pork, ditto.....142,431—65s.	462 9?0	15
Flitches of bacon.. ..496,585—32s.	791,536	0
Hams, cwts.....44,429—40s.	28,858	0
Pigs.....94,124—25s.	127 892	10
Sheep..... ..24,161—25s.	30.205	0
Horned cattle.... ....52.191—90s.	244,859	10
Butter, cwts.....556,355—70s.	1,947,242	10
Spirits gallons.....516.885—5s.	129,221	5
Beer, barrels.....3,294—32s.	5,222	8
	L.6.060,940	6

The actual population of Ireland is supposed to exceed six millions and a half; its productive land has been computed to amount to 13,454,375 acres. There are consequently little more than two acres to each inhabitant, and yet the value of the exported surplus produce of each acre, one with another, appears to have amounted to about nine shillings.

The following comparative prices, selected from the *Ipswich Journal* will shew the enormous depreciation which has taken place:—

	1820.	1821.
	Weather Lambs, (Downs)	Ditto.
Duke of Grafton.....	29s. 0d.....	14s. 0d.
Marquis Cornwallis.....	25s. 0d	11s. 6d.
Mr. Harvey of Risby.....	25s. 6d.....	12s. 6d.
Mr. Roper, Lackfrod....	25s. 0d.....	12s. 0d.

This was the general proportion among nearly sixty lots which were minuted; the highest price of Down was 16s. 6d.; of Half-downs 15s.; and of Half-Leicesters 17s. each: average price about 13s. a-head.

There is a passage in Burke's "Causes of the present Discontents," which might afford a most seasonable lesson to those who hold the sentiments of the many in derision, and who think that a charge of cavalry is the happiest mode of meeting and refuting public opinion:—

"Goverment (says Burke,) is deeply interested in every thing which, even through the medium of some temporary uneasiness, may lead finally to compose the minds of the subjects, and to conciliate their affections. I have nothing to do here with the abstract value of the voice of the people. But as long as reputation, the most precious possession of every individual, and as long as opinion, the great support of the State, depend entirely upon that voice, it can never be considered as a thing of little consequence either to individuals or to Government. Nations are not primarily ruled by laws; less by violence. Whatever original energy may be supposed either in force or regulation, the operation of both is, in truth, merely instrumental. Nations are governed by the same methods, and on the same principles, by which an individual without authority is often able to govern those who are his equals or his superiors; by a knowledge of their temper, and by a judicious management of it, I mean, when public affairs are steadily and quietly conducted, not when Government is nothing but a continued scuffle between the magistrate and the multitude, in which sometimes the one and sometimes the other is uppermost; in which they ultimately yield and prevail, in a series of contemptible victories, and scandalous submissions. The temper of the people amongst whom he presides, ought, therefore, to be the first study of a statesman. And the knowledge of this temper is by no means impossible for him to obtain, if he has not an interest in being ignorant of what it is his duty to learn."

The system above commended is, however, by much too old-fashioned for the present times; the mark of improvement in the art of governing has long outstripped such antiquated doctrine, which is indeed founded on first principles, and therefore wholly beneath the notice of a statesman of the nineteenth century. The vessel of the State, conducted on the rules of modern improvement, by dint of vapour, iron, and fire and smoke, now defies the tide of popular inclination, and the breath of public opinion; the pressure may, however, some day prove too high, and no Sir Humphrey Davy has yet invented a political safety valve to this hazardous piece of machinery.

Letters, dated Naples, Sept. 11, express considerable alarm respecting the state of Sicily. Reports were in very general circulation that a formidable insurrection had broken out in Palermo. The regular mail from thence, which had brought accounts up to the 7th, had given no intimation that a danger of that kind was impending, but the intelligence was understood to have been conveyed by telegraph through Messina, by which mode any occurrence of moment may be transmitted to the seat of Government in a few hours. This alone is certain, that some Austrian troops had been embarked with great precipitation, and had sailed under the escort of two frigates for Palermo. The mystery thrown over the whole affair by the Government had not a little increased the curiosity of the commercial houses at Naples to learn the real state of affairs, and they were expecting, with great anxiety, the arrival of the next mail from Palermo.

Extract of a letter to a Lady in the vicinity of Chelmsford, dated "New Essex, Graham's Town on the frontiers of Africa, June 24th, 1821:—

"I am seven hundred miles distant from the Cape of Good Hope, and should not receive intelligence of an arrival there for at least three weeks; but my correspondent at Cape town will procure comfortable lodgings, &c. until a ship sails for Algoa Bay, which is distant from me one hundred and thirty miles. Few ships from England proceed farther than the Cape. Good ploughmen are wanted, and good foot-ploughs, with spare wrought iron shares and coulters, which are very expensive here; iron-work nothing under 1s. per lb. Ransome's ploughs sell for 14l. each. Ploughmen will find plenty of employers, at from 2l. to 3l. per month and their board. Meat sells at 2d. per lb.; wheat, 12s. a bushel; and barley, 6s. Other articles of house-keeping are about the same price as in England; but, on the other hand, we are in one of the healthiest climates in the world, and free from rent, tithes, and taxes of every discription. Any one may live here as well with 500l. as in his native land with 5000l. The farming work is all done with oxen, which are very fine, and bought at 3l. each: cows are 30s.; and sheep, 6s. ahead, (having tails that weigh 8lb., a complete lump of fat;) clothes, linen, and all English goods, very dear. Good mechanics, of any description, have very high wages. A cargo of Ladies would make a a good speculation, in proceeding to the New Settlement; for all that came out with the settlers have gotten husbands."—*Chelmsford Chronicle.*

Butter Trade.—The following is a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Dublin Chamber of Commerce:—

"Treasury Chambers, of Sept. 22, 1821.

"SIR—I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of the Chamber of Commerce of Dublin, with reference to their memorial, relative to the importation of foreign butter, under the denomination of grease, that their Lordships have given general directions, that whenever any article is entered as grease, the whole of the packages should be carefully and duly examined by the proper officers on the quays; and should the same not appear to be fat of animals but deteriorated or damaged butter, the article should not be delivered out of the custody of the officers as grease, until a sufficient quantity of tar, or other ingredient, be mixed therewith, at the expense of the importer, so as to render it unsaleable as butter, and only fit for the purpose to which grease is applicable; and in case of doubt on the part of the water-side officers, whether the article is damaged butter or otherwise, the officers to cause the same to be viewed by some respectable persons in the trade; and previously to the delivery thereof to submit their opinion for the directions of the Commissioners of Customs.

"I am, Sir your obedient Servants,
(Signed) "R. LUSHINGTON.

"Robert Roe, Esq.

"Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce Dublin."

On Wednesday, Sept. 25th, Mr. Aston Key was unanimously elected by the Governor, Assistant Surgeon to Guy's Hospital.

Cheltenham, Sept. 27.—Madame Catalani gave her first Concert last night, the 26th; there were upwards of 700 people of the first famales of distinction at Cheltenham and its environs. The enthusiastic applause with which she was greeted, was such as to occasion a general wish for her to give a second, which report says will still be more fully attended than the first. She will be at Bath on the 20th of October, to preside at a grand Festival that will be given at that place.

[*The New Times,—October* 1.

SELECTIONS.

RUSSIAN FABLE.

Vakir in his ramble trod where the ground re-echoed his footsteps—"It must be hollow here," thought he; "I will dig and I shall find a treasure." He dug, and found a spring, from whence a beautiful and naked female sprung forth—"Who art thou, loveliest daughter of heaven?" said he, "My name," she replied, "is Truth: lend me thy mantle." This he refused to do; and she hastened to the city, where the poets found fault with her figure, the courtiers with her manners, the merchants with her simplicity. She wandered about, and none would give her an asylum, till she fell in with a poor man, the court news-writer, who thought she might be a very useful auxiliary; but she blotted out whatever he composed, so that no news was published for many days; and the sultan sending for his news-man to inquire the cause of his silence, was told the history of his guest, who was in consequence summoned to court. Here, however, she was so troublesome, turning every thing upside down, that it was determined to convey her away; and the sultan ordered her to be buried alive in his garden. His commands were obeyed by his courtier; but Truth, who always springs up with renewed vigour in the open air, rose from her grave and, after wandering about for some time, found the door of the public library open, went in, and amused herself by burning all the books that were there, with the exception of two or three. Again straying forth in search of an abode, she met a venerable man, to whom she told her story—and this was Pilpay.

He received her to his house with a cordial welcome, and requested her company to his museum of stuffed beasts, birds, and insects. "Thou hast no discreetness," said he; "in the world thou art constantly getting into scrapes; now take the counsel of an old man, make this cabinet thy abode; here thou hast a large choice of society, and here dwell." She found the advice so reasonable that she adopted it: since when, her voice is only heard in the language of fable, and her chosen interpreters are the animal creation.

PSEUDO-GENTLEMEN.

"The streets were fill'd;
The croaking nuisance lurk'd in every nook;
Nor palaces, nor even chambers, 'scaped;
And the land stank, so numerous was the fry."
—COWPER.

Imagine not, patient reader, I am about to declare war upon that part of the present generation which is growing up in real gentleship around me; my intention is only to expose the vain claims of certain scape-graces belonging to it, who would take the world by violence, and, under false pretences, make proselytes among our youth. The "Tall bully that lifts his head and lies,"—the Greek of St. James's-street and Pall-mall,—the tight-laced spark of fashion, with his hat on one side, and his elbows projected behind him like the thigh-joints of a grasshopper;—the being who struts the *pavé* of this huge metropolis, wearing stays and an eye-glass, having no defect of vision, but being, in other respects, as "herein-aftermentioned;" and all those who drive a tilbury, habited in superfine broad cloth, upon which Stultz or Weston have exhausted the utmost efforts of their supereminent skill in tailorifics—being at the same time unprincipled, unmannered, uncredited, unwitted, but not undunned—all and every of such beings come within the scope of my argument. I may, perhaps, arouse their anger by a new nomenclature; but that anger I need not fear, for it is innoxious—"hissing, but stingless;" and I shall render a service to the philosophy of manners, in despite of it, by vindicating an abused word, and substituting a correct term for a species of animal,

"To ascertain whose sex,
Twelve sage impannell'd matrons 'would perplex:
Nor male, nor female; neither, and yet both,
Of neuter-gender, and of Irish growth;
A six foot suckling, mincing in its gait,
Affected, peevish, prim, and delicate."
—CHURCHILL.

Mais revenons à nos moutons.—Eminent scholars, like Porson or Parr, have frequently been unable to determine the precise signification of certain words in the dead languages; they have pored and pored, "shook their ambrosial curls," and, at last, left the matter in doubt. The truth is, that language, as well as fashion, having its fluctuations, the best philologists find it impracticable to trace its multiform changes: words, for example, that, in the days of our boyhood, expressed a particular idea, we find, when we have arrived at man's estate and mingled with the world, express one just the very reverse. It has happened thus with the word *gentleman*, for all mankind is aware that the term is now commonly used to designate one who may be an arrant knave. This abuse of an appellative, held in great esteem by our grandfathers and grandmothers, as the pink of every thing excellent in man, would have made "our ancestors startle with indignation."—to us a phrase of Lord Colchester's, unprovable according to Judge Best.

"Sir, I am a gentleman," is at present the reply of every pick-pocket or bully, who robs or insults a worthier member of society, and gets out of the scrape by giving himself a false appellation.—"Do you doubt my being a gentleman, Sir?" is the refuge of a fashionable liar, who is caught in an untruth. "Upon my honour, as a gentleman," is an asseveration that must not be disputed; it gravitates like lead to the very centre, carrying with it all intervening doubts; for, who dares dispute the honour of a *gentleman!* "I am a gentleman, and expect satisfaction,"—is often the language of a ruffian, who has not the smallest pretension to the title: nay, highwaymen have been known, of late years, to pique themselves upon committing a robbery in a *gentlemanlike* way, and have expressed an earnest wish to prevent the ladies they are pillaging from being alarmed. It may be contended, that gallantry to the fair has been inherent with all *gentlemenhighwaymen*, since the days of Macheath: however this may be, it is not indispensable in the composition of what is now understood by the epithet of which we are treating. Scenes in our law courts and places of amusement have lately proved this: that honourable feeling which, in spite of individual antipathies, never loses sight of the chivalric and magnanimous homage due to the sex—nay, the very pleadings of that sex itself, *gentlemen*, in the modern sense of the term, even among the better born, have not capacity to comprehend, nor high-bred sensibility enough to honor.

I would therefore propose, that having adopted the word *Pseudos* into our language—for we have pseudodipteral, pseudology, pseudodox, pseudophilosophy, and many similar words—we should restore the term *gentleman* to its old signification, of a man of unimpeachable honour and gallantry, of dignified carriage, spotless reputation, a high mind, liberal views and a goodly education; and that we use the term *Pseudo Gentleman* *, to signify gentleman in its modern and abused sense, that the ancient appellative may be no longer scandalized.

Pseudo-gentlemen support various characters in life, and it is often easier to define what they are not, than what they are. The psuedo-gentleman has all the vice of the Chesterfield gentleman, without his dignity of carriage, elegance of manners, or affability: he is distinguishable in the street at first view, by an unmeaning stare, often from a "round unthinking face;" and an occasional lifting-up of the shoulders, like the last dying convulsion of a suspended malefactor, and this he mistakes for a gentlemanly carriage. The manners of the Chesterfield gentleman cannot be practised by an impostor; they being so linked with him as to appear a part of his nature. The pseudo-gentleman may be successfully rivalled by the city apprentice, the attorney's clerk, or an upper journeyman tailor:—the last, possessing facilities for imitation, by having a ready access to tape and broad-cloth, beyond the power of the other two, can scarcely ever be distinguished from the original he copies. The Chesterfield gentleman was always *well*-dressed; the pseudo-gentleman is, in appearance and manner, the caricature of a fop, the *ultima Thule* of extravagant frippery. The real gentleman generally gave his coat a character; the pseudo-gentleman gets his character from his coat. The first was distinguished by a manner and an address visible under every garb, even if it were threadbare; were he clothed in rags, he would still be "every inch a gentleman;" the address and spirit of the character were inherent in him. Such men are yet to be found in society, though but sparingly scattered, like diamonds in a mine, surrounded with opaque spars and gravelly concretions innumerable. They are the Grandisons of the age—the best pictures of man in his majesty, and the extremes of social and visible attraction.

The pseudo-gentleman must never be taken *per se*. He must always be seen with clothes of the newest cut, in company with his dogs, or in the stable with his horses, if he has the means of keeping them. He imagines that the respect paid to him is in the ratio of his conjectured expenditure, and in consequence, he always talks of money in great sums, and in whole numbers; though he draws largely on his invention for this sort of conversation, and what he says on the subject is often purely imaginary. He bullies every man who only implies a doubt of his word, and demands satisfaction; yet he talks of his intrigues with women whom he never saw, and boasts of crimes that common charity tells us he could never be monster enough to commit. His mind is a chaos of confused vices and vanities; an uncultivated waste nourishing only weeds and pernicious plants. He has not talent enough to fill an office in common society; though his family's borough interest may sometimes cover his deficiencies sufficiently to qualify him for a sleeping Lord of the Admiralty; a ministerial underling in Parliament, to count one on a question; or he may be drilled by an expert Court master of the ceremonies, into a decent Lord of the Bedchamber.

The old genuine English gentleman joined to the highest polish of manners, the integrity of a man of principle, and the kindest heart; courage was, with him, only a secondary qualification. The pseudo-gentleman is directly the reverse; he is heartless, and entirely destitute of integrity. In courage or bravado he is not always deficient; but it is of the wolfish species, that never borders on heroism: it is the instinctive bravery of the common soldier, constitutional to Englishmen; but it is not that of the gentleman, or general. The bravery of Lord Hay at the battle of Fontenoy, when he exclaimed, "Gentlemen of the French Guards, give us your fire!" is beyond the compass of his understanding, as much as the conduct of Sir Philip Sidney (the most finished gentleman of his age) when dying before the walls of Zutphen; or the noble act of the French officer to Colonel Ponsonby, at the battle of Waterloo. If in the Army, and there are many pseudo-gen-

* The public mind is sometimes highly sensible of philological propriety, and, in the present case, has endeavoured to designate the Pseudo-Gentleman by some other title than *Gentleman*; which latter it saw was an abuse of terms—hence the Words *Dandy, Corinthian, Swell, Exquisite*, &c. &c. But some nig literary authority was wanted to record the chang in lasting print: and for that reason, neither of these words has been universally adopted—they had no poet to perpetuate them—*Nocte, carent quia vate sacro!*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

tlemen of that cloth, he prefers the corps that see no climate but their own, and that are "cankers of a calm world, and a long peace." Pseudo-gentlemen of the army may always be distinguished from their brother officers; they

——"shine so brisk, and smell so sweet,
And talk so like a waiting gentlewoman."

They call for a clean silk handkerchief to dust their boots after a campaign in the Park; and relieve their fatigues in a warm-bath, covered with a fine linen sheet, in which a couple of bottles of *Eau de Cologne* have been emptied. They are ill fit to bear the toils of a campaign: the foe who cried out in combat, *faciem feri miles*! would, of all others, the soonest panic-strike them. Numbers of these pseudo-gentlemen went to the Peninsular war, expecting, at the worst times, "a decent beef-steak, a silver fork, and a plate rubbed with a shallot"; but found themselves sadly mistaken in their ideas of hard service. Leave of absence for a perpetuity, from the Duke of Wellington, purged his gallant army of most who did not appear to reform radically. The Navy produces few or none of the breed: the intractable nature of the initiation into that service, operates as an effectual bar to their introduction.

There are pseudo-gentlemen who have an invincible attachment to grooms, coachmen, and stable-assistants. It is not so much from a regard to the generous horse, that this predilection arises, as from the sympathy of a congenial nature with his keepers. The driving four horses, or *tits*, in a mail-carriage, is the *ne plus ultra* of ambition with many, whose pride soars no higher than to imitate the Jehus of the road in dress, manners, and language. They will go out of town a hundred miles, to meet and drive a stage-coach up, feeing the coachmen for their practice: disguised in a frieze coat with pearl buttons, they take their glass of "gin and bitters" at the pot-houses on the road, open the doors for the passengers to get in, with "Now, gentlemen, if you please;" and seem perfectly at home. Some of our hereditary legislators may be found among the number of these. Instances are on record of the fore-tooth of a pseudo-gentleman having been punched out, in order to spit like a coachman, and project the saliva clear of the "cattle and traces," into the hedge, on the left-hand side of the road. These coachmen-like practices, which give rise to a boundless expenditure of revenue, generally introduce the pseudo-gentleman to the society of Jews and money-lenders, in whose hands he pledges all his property, present and prospective; so that when he has arrived three or four years beyond the age of discretion, he becomes in want of the necessary supplies of cash for his support. Then, if the accidents of birth have placed him in the patrician ranks, he is often made, all at once, to shew

——"a most intense and flagrant zeal
To serve his country. Ministerial grace
Deals him out money from the public chest;"

and he, who could not govern himself, lives by mis-governing others. If he be of plebeian order, he finishes his career *in Banco Regis*. His shifts and expedients to keep up his credit are numerous. He sometimes tries to patch his fortune by matrimony, and makes love with that *nonchalance* of manner, and drawl of language, which it is beyond the power of the pen to describe, but which may be best conceived by looking at the principal figure in Hogarth's Marriage *à la mode*, and guessing how it would articulate. With the weaker part of the sex, the negligence of his manner is lost in the superior cut of his coat, and the tight lacing of his stays; women being naturally fond of coxcombs: but the impression the "dear creature" makes at first sight is seldom lasting. He is neither constant nor romantic enough for a ward in chancery, and he cannot make verses—an indispensable requisite in that species of love, unless, indeed, he happen to be a collegian upon the town, and can throw something of mind into his address, and discuss the merits of a novel, or relate well a moving love-story. As to rich widows, they are generally placed beyond his reach by "tall Irishmen," who are observed to take off almost all the modern dames of Ephesus. His principal trust, however, when his family happens to be respectable, centres in the efforts of his parents to negotiate for him; balancing family, or some other contingent, against money; and thus he secures his daily bread by a church-hallowed prostitution.

Some pseudo-gentlemen, among the fortunate ones of the species, commence life in the dragoons, and finish their probation ship in the church. It may be called a redeeming period in their lives, when the Christian sword of war is laid by for that of the Christain divine, and justice of the peace. They become *gards de chasse* to the county, flog vagrants, descant upon loyalty, browbeat the country gentlemen, shoot and hunt right apostolically, feed at public dinners, and perform other feats truly orthodox; while their numerous engagements, and the *vis inertiæ* of "bellies with good capon lined," prevent the performance of more than a weekly sermon of ten minutes, generally furnished them from Paternoster-row. They spare themselves the trouble of ever being seen "beside the bed where parting life is laid;" and lay their ponderous frames in their churchyards at a good age, leaving a record of "deeds immortal" at the whist table, the parish vestry, or at the 'squire's, by swallowing the third bottle, like "Atlas unremoved." But there is not a tithe of a tithe among the brood of pseudo-gentlemen, who close life so reputably or so gloriously as the pseudo-gentleman priest.

Much more might be written on the present subject; but I have said enough to shew the necessity of avoiding any further clashing of appellations, and of establishing a useful distinction in language. I hope, finally, that every misnamed gentleman, who reads this proposal for re-baptizing him, may be duly grateful to the writer, nor feel, during the persual, *comme un petit diable au fond d'un benitier!*

O.

UGOLINO.*

THEN paused the sinner from his foul repast,
And from his mouth the gory remnants cast;
Till, cleansed his lips from clotted blood and hair,
The gloomy tale his accents thus declare:
"Thou ask'st a thing, whose thought to desperate pain
The past recalling harrows up my brain;
And, ere my tongue the direful scene unroll,
Remember'd anguish loads my wretched soul.
But should these words, these tears, with guilt and shame
Blast in the realms of day the traitor's name,
Whose hateful scull with ravening tooth I bare—
Nor words this mouth, nor tears these eyes shall spare.
"Who thou may'st be, and through the realms of pain
How thou hast wander'd here, to guess were vain;
But the sweet accent of my native land
Bespeaks thee born on Arno's flowery strand.
Count Ugolino was my name;—my prey
This felon's scull once did a mitre sway;
Ruggiero was he call'd:—now learn the cause
Of this our doom by Hell's unerring laws.
My faith by him abused—my hapless fate
Consign'd to chains, 'twere needless to relate;
But the dark secrets of that prison drear
Thou hast not heard—and now thou art to hear.
"Full many a moon had shot a silvery dew
Through the small chink that air'd our narrow † mew—
The Tower of Famine, named from me (nor I
The only wretch there doom'd immured to die).
When, as I slept, a dream of awful power
Rent the dark veil that shrouds the future hour.
Methought to those fair hills with olives green
Which Pisa's haughty walls from Lucca screen.
Ruggiero, proud in hot and arduous chace,
Held a dark wolf and all his brinded race:
Gualandi, Sismond, Lanfranc led the way,
And fierce and meagre hounds pursued the prey.
Short space the weary brutes have strength to fly:
They faint— they sink—the hunters yell—they die.
Breathless I wake, and hear a feeble scream,—
Oh God! it is my little ones that dream;
I hear them moan, as wrapt in sleep they lie,
And, 'Father, give us bread,' they faintly cry.
Think, mortal, then what flash'd upon my brain;
And in that thought if thou from tears refrain.
Stern, stern indeed art thou, and pitiless of pain
And now, our slumbers past, the hour draws nigh
That brings of daily food the scant supply.
Silent we sit, and lost in thoughtful gloom,
In the dark dream each scans the coming doom:
When the drear tower shook with a horrid jar—
It was the clang of bolts and creaking of the bar.
Then all was silent;—for I did not moan—
Despair and horror froze my soul to stone.
I gazed upon the innocents—and they
Wept sorely—and I heard one fall'ring say
(My little Anselm) 'Father, look not so—
What ails thee, father?'—in that day of woe
I spake not, wept not;—nor in the long night
That follow'd—nor till broke the morning light;
When, as my image in the wretched four,
Paternity's sweet pledge, I saw once more,
In bitterness of grief my very hands I tore;
And they, believing that for want of bread
I gnaw'd my flesh, quick started up and said,
'Feed on *us*, father! less will be the pain,—
Thou gav'st these wretched limbs, and take them back again.'
I then was silent, that I might not wring
Their tender souls with added suffering.
That day in silence, and the next were pass'd—
Oh God! Oh God! why were they not the last!
The fourth morn, at my feet, in agony
My Gaddo fell; and 'Help me father, why
Dost thou not help me!' was the dying cry
Of that dear child; and thus the other three,
Ere the sixth morn arrived, had ceased to be.
Famine and tears then quench'd the visual light,
And, staggering sightless in the grave of night,
I sought my children—and these fingers stray'd
O'er their cold limbs, and with their features play'd;
Three days I call'd their names—but they were dead:
The fourth in ling'ring pangs the father's spirit fled."
Thus spake the Fiend; and as he spake, his eyes
Shot forth askaunt the wrath that never dies.
With grin malign he clench'd the traitor's head
And to the revenceful task his teeth indurate sped.

New Monthly Magazine, Sept. 1.

* Count Ugolino de. Gherardeschi sought to obtain the sovereignty of Pisian 1288, and joined Ruggieri degli Uhaldini agaist Nino di Gallura. The former obtained their object, but afterwards quarrelling, Ruggieri betrayed Ugolino by false representations, and heading the enraged people, they imprisoned him and two of his sons in a tower on the Piazza degli Anzioni, where they were starved to death. The tower has since been called "La torre della fame,' The tower of famine.—See Dante, Inferno, Canto 33.

† "Muda."—Dante.

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